"JACK"
BRAND— BRITISH—
PILSENER.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 51,694—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY :—MONDAY, AUGUST 14, 1899. [TEN PAGES.]

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Milkmaid
LARGEST SALE in the WORLD.
BRAND Milk

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	SATURDAY. 2 P.M. 1899.
* SHANNON	4982	L. M. Wibmer	19th Aug.
M. L. BALLARAT	4164	C. L. W. Field	26th "
* CLYDE	4099	C. T. Denny	2nd Sept.
M. L. CALEDONIA	7358	E. H. Gordon	9th "
* SHANNON	4982	L. M. Wibmer	16th "
M. L. PENINSULAR	5257	W. Wheler	23rd "
* CLYDE	4099	C. T. Denny	30th "
M. L. MASSILIA	5126	.....	7th Oct.
* CARTHAGE	5198	C. Gadd	14th "
M. L. VALETTA	5823	C. F. Preston	21st "
* SHANNON	4982	J. M. Wibmer	28th "

The steamers marked M.L. proceed to MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH and LONDON.

The steamers marked * proceed to ADEN only, and passengers transhipp there for MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH or LONDON.

The BRINDISI route is closed at present owing to quarantine.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to Sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage Labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. Passengers must attend at that place between 11 A.M. and 12-30 P.M., for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's steam barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA, and JAPAN, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals, calling at Ports en route.

For further particulars apply to

I. M. SHIELDS,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 24th July, 1899.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

TO TRIESTE DIRECT VIA ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATOR	G. Klausberger	4,140	1st Oct., 1899.
IMPERATRIX	C. Morovich	4,213	1st Nov. 1899.
IMPERATOR	G. Klausberger	4,140	1st Dec, 1899.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

TO TRIESTE, VIA KURRACHEE, ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on or about
* MORAVIA	A. Calabrese	3,506	20th Sept., 1899.
THERESE	A. Mitis	5,095	7th Oct., 1899.
MARIA VALERIC	A. Feliner	4,235	7th Nov., 1899.

* She will not call at Karachi.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 375	Rs. 150

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
Available for 6 months	Rs. 960	Rs. 575
Available for 12 months	" 1,080	" 625

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards, and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESS-AGERIES MARITIMES CO.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co., at reduced fares.

This arrangement will prove of special advantage to passengers on three months' privilege leave.

Steamers leave TRIESTE for BOMBAY direct on the 3rd and those via KURRACHEE on the 23rd of each month.

Passengers to VENICE transhipp at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company, which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
MARIA VALERIE	A. Feliner	4,235	22nd Aug., 1899.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

E. SCARPA, Agent,
Sassoon House, 2, Church Gate Street, Bombay, Aug., 12, 1899.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS

TO MARSEILLES DIRECT.
VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on Tuesday,
YARRA	4,255	.....	29th Aug. 1899
ERNEST SIMONS	5,707	Le Coispellier	26th Sept. 1899
INDUS	6,357	Chevalier	24th Oct. 1899
TONKIN	6,399	Vaquier	21st Nov. 1899.
CALEDONIEN	4,232	Requier	19th Dec. 1899

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

Vessel.	Tons.	Captain.	To sail on or about,
LAOS	6,357	Flandin	23rd Aug., 1899.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

For further Particulars apply to

C. RUINAT, Agent.
Old Oriental Bank Buildings, 57 Esplanade Road, Bombay.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., BOMBAY,

GRINDLAY & Co.,
CALCUTTA,
BANKERS AND AGENTS.

PASSAGES booked without charge, and on favourable terms. Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING Car and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
TEA PLANTERS, RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, booked at reduced rates.
PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND *vid* JAPAN and AMERICA, by the Canadian Pacific Occidental and Oriental and Pacific Mail Routes.
HANDBOOK giving details of Fares, &c., and of Sailings by all Lines sent FREE on application.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.
PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, and SOVEREIGNS at current rates.

London Agents : GRINDLAY & CO.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, (LIMITED.)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,695 tons, on the 18th August, at 2 p.m., or later, on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,695 tons, on the 15th August, at 10 a.m.

FOR KURRACHEE, AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "ASSYRIA," 1,495 tons, at 10 a.m., on the 17th August, calling at Kurrachee, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order (Weather permitting.)

FOR POREBUNDER, ADEN, MOMBASSA, ZANZIBAR AND LAMOO.

S. S. "GOA," 1,903 tons, on or about 4th September.

FOR KARACHEE, SEYCHELLES, KILINDINI, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR AND MAURITIUS.

S. S. "VIRAWA," 3,333 tons, on or about 31st August.

FOR MANILA.

A THREE WEEKLY direct service has been started from Calcutta to Manila, calling at Rangoon, Penang and Singapore, rates for Passengers and Cargo, and dates of sailing can be obtained from the Undersigned.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 12th August, 1899.

KING, KING & CO.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge or Commission.

Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS, with Fares and full information as to berths available, furnished at once.

Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.

THROUGH RAILWAY TICKETS from any Station in India to Bombay, and Tickets for all Continental Routes furnished on application.

SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance effected at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA.

Vessel.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on
R. RUBATTINO	M. Saporiti	5,000,	15th Aug. 1899.

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS :—
1st Class, Rs. 550. 2nd Class, Rs. 325. 3rd Class, Rs. 150.

RETURN TICKETS TO THE ABOVE PORTS :—
Strictly within three months, Rs. 750; six months, Rs. 900; nine months, Rs. 925; twelve months, Rs. 950. (Inclusive of Wine and Beer.)

Passengers have the option of going "via" Genoa and returning "via" Venice and can break their journey at any port, resuming it by subsequent steamers of Bombay or other Weekly and Daily Local Lines.

Through and Return Tickets to London on application.

S. S. "SINGAPORE," Tons 4,000 from BOMBAY to HONGKONG, calling at Singapore on the 12th August, 1899.

Good accommodations for 1st, 2nd and 3rd Class Passengers.

F. BALDOVINO, Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 24 July, 1899.

THOS. COOK AND SON,

BANKERS AND ARMY AGENTS.

PASSAGES PROMPTLY ENGAGED by P. & O. Mail, and all other Steamers, including non-Liners FREE of CHARGE for COMMISSION.

SPECIAL ATTENTION given to the selection of berths and Social Grouping of Passengers.

THROUGH TICKETS issued available from any Railway Station in India to all parts of the Globe.

CONTINENTAL TRAVELLING TICKETS issued, allowing breaks of Journey at all places of interest.

PASSENGERS with COOK'S Tickets met and assisted at all Chief Continental Ports and Cities.

REDUCED RATES to Railway employes, Family Parties and Missionaries.

OUTWARD PASSAGES engaged and Tickets supplied from any part of the world to India.

HOTEL COUPONS available at over 2,000 Hotels.

REDUCED FARES for Military Officers, Government Officials, and Missionaries to Europe via China and America.

HEAVY BAGGAGE received, forwarded and insured.

LIFE and ACCIDENT INSURANCE policies issued.

CIRCULAR NOTES and LETTERS of CREDIT issued for the use of Travellers in all parts of the World.

DRAFTS issued at the Exchange of the day.

SOVEREIGNS, BANK NOTES, and Foreign money bought and supplied. CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept, and Interest allowed when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.

DEPOSITS received. Rate of interest on application.

INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected and every description of Banking and Money Agency transacted.

Hand book of information free on application.

BOMBAY : 13, Esplanade Road.
CALCUTTA : Old Court House Street

CONDENSED MILK.

PEACOCK BRAND.

PREPARED from MILK produced in the fertile pastures of Guzerat under the personal supervision of an Expert specially brought from England. The PEACOCK BRAND will be found more nutritious than all imported brands of Condensed Milk, as it contains a much higher percentage of Fat and Proteids, the two principle constituents of all Milk. Absolutely free from all disease germs. Copy of Government Analyser's report and certificates together with wholesale price list sent on application to

ANGLO-INDIAN CONDENSED MILK CO.,
Kalbadevi Road, Bombay.

Manufacturers of finest CREAM BUTTER both for Home and Export trade. Cheddar Cheese and Condensed Milk. Chief Factory, Chaklashi, (Guzerat.)

FOR RETAIL
PHILLIPS AND CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

CHAMPAGNES ! CHAMPAGNES ! !

GIESLER'S
CELEBRATED BRANDS
TREACHER & CO., LD., ARE SOLE AGENTS
FOR THESE SPLENDID WINES
"FOR INDIA" BRAND
SPECIALLY SELECTED
AND BOTTLED FOR EXPORT TO INDIA.

	Cash. Rs.	Credit. Rs.
Pts.	40	45
Qts.	76	85

TREACHER & CO., LD.,

BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

DRYING BOTTLES.

THE LUXURY of a DRYING BOTTLE during the MONSOON is appreciated by

EVERY SMOKER IN INDIA.

1 QUART SIZE	Rs. 2 each	4 QUART SIZE	Rs. 5 each
2 " "	" 3 "	7 " "	" 10 "

KEMP & CO., LD., (SASSOON HOUSE,) BOMBAY.

FELICE CORNAGLIA,

MANUFACTURING CONFECTIONER,
83, MEDOWS STREET, BOMBAY, AND EAST STREET, POONA.

SPECIALITY IN
WEDDING CAKES.

Wedding Cakes and other Cakes made, richly Almond iced and decorated at very reasonable charges.

Small Tea Cakes, Italian Cakes, Italian Pastry, English Cakes, Fondants, Almond Paste Sweets, Chocolates, French Comfits, Crystallised Fruits, Marrons Glacees, Puddings and many other delicacies. All a speciality.

None but the very best class of goods are manufactured and imported by us.

UP-COUNTRY ORDERS RECEIVE
THE PERSONAL CARE AND ATTENTION OF THE PROPRIETOR.

BECHSTEIN PIANOS.

BOUDOIR GRANDS, UPRIGHT GRANDS, OBLIQUE COTTAGES.

CARL RONISCH PIANOS.

HORIZONTAL AND VERTICAL GRANDS.

SCHIEDMAYER PIANOS.

Mignon Grands, Square Grands, Vertical Grands.

TENSE STEEL FRAME PIANOS FOR INDIA.

SOUNDY & CO., LD.,

BOMBAY.

INTENDING ASSURERS ARE INVITED TO COMPARE THE RATES AND CONDITIONS OF

THE EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LD.,

WITH THOSE OF ANY OTHER COMPANY.

HEAD OFFICE : 29, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

SEE REPORT AND OPINIONS OF THE PRESS AS TO THE REMARKABLE PROGRESS MADE BY THE COMPANY.

ENDOWMENT NON-FORFEITABLE POLICY
FOR Rs. 3,000.
PAYABLE AT AGE 60 OR AT DEATH IF PREVIOUS, WITH PROFITS.

If, at any time, the assured under this plan should desire to cease paying any more premiums, he can obtain a paid-up Policy for such a proportion of the original sum assured as the number of premiums paid bears to the number agreed upon. Thus a gentleman who had assured at age 30 for a Policy of Rs. 3,000 payable at age 60 or at Death, if previous, after 5 years' payments, would be entitled to a Free paid-up Policy for Rs. 500 free of future payments.

MONTHLY PREMIUM.
At age 20, Rs. 6-9-0
At age 25, Rs. 7-8-0
At age 30, Rs. 8-14-0
At age 35, Rs. 10-13-0
At age 40, Rs. 13-12-0
At age 45, Rs. 18-10-0

DISTINCTIVE FEATURES.

Absolute Security.
* Funds invested in Government Securities and in accordance with the Indian Trust Act.
* Policy holders can appoint their own Directors.
90 per cent. of Profits to Participating Policy holders.
Policies simple in form, worldwide and indisputable.
Lapsed policies revived without fine.
Liberal Surrender Values. 40 per cent. of the Tabular premiums paid.
Loans to Policy holders at 6 per cent. interest.
Guaranteed 5 per cent. Investment Policies. Life and Endowments.
Immediate payment of Claims.
Non-forfeitable though Suicide.
Medical fees and stamps on Policies are payable by the Company.
* The Empire of India is the only Company that offers these guarantees of Security.

The sum Assured is PAYABLE IN FULL should death occur even immediately after payment of the first premium.

GUARANTEE INSURANCE.—This Company issues Guaranteed Policies in situations of trust and responsibility. It is specially authorized to guarantee the employes of the Post Office.

Proposal Forms and full Particulars may be obtained from any local Agent in India or from

E. F. ALLUM, General Manager.

REVISED PRICES OF OPTICAL GOODS.

FOLDERS OR PINCE-NEZ.

	Steel. Rs.	Silver. Rs.	Gold. Rs.
Best Crown Glass	5	16	25
Fine Quality Pebbles	8	20	32
Marcks & Co's. Pebbles	12	24	45
Dr. Menist's Pebbles	16	28	50

SPECTACLES (TURNPIN)

Best Crown Glass	5	16	35
Fine Quality Pebbles	10	20	40
Marcks & Co's. Pebbles	12	24	50
Dr. Menist's Pebbles	16	25	60

SPECTACLES (SINGLE TEMPLE)

Best Crown Glass	5	14	8
Fine Quality Pebbles	14	18	35
Marcks & Co's. Pebbles	12	24	45
Dr. Menist's Pebbles	16	28	50

VIOLET TINTED SUN GLARE & DUST GLASSES.

Steel Frames, Rs. 6 ; Nickelled, Rs. 8 ; Silver, Rs. 30 ; Gold, Rs. 75.

FIELD AND MARINE GLASSES with ACHROMATIC LENSES.

Japanned Mounts and Russia Leather in cases From Rs. 20.

OPERA GLASSES FROM Rs. 25. MARCKS & CO., LD., BINOCULARS AND FIELD GLASSES.
BOMBAY & POONA.

MONSOON REQUISITES.

	Rs. a.
RAIN GAUGES.—British Association Pattern, 5 inch receiving surface, accurately graduated Glass Measure with full directions. ... ... Price	10 8
SPARE GLASS MEASURES.—Half inch, divided into hundreths of an inch. Price each	2 8
SPARE GLASS MEASURES.—With directions engraved on the Glass ... Price each	2 8
CIGAR DRYING BOTTLES.—No Smoker should be without one of these Desiccators, as they preserve good Cheroots from the evil effects of Excessive Dampness. To Ladies they are invaluable as they preserve Gloves, Ribbons, &c., from becoming "Spotted" during the Rains ... ... Price Rs. 3 0, Rs. 4-0 and	5 0
CIGAR DRYING TINS.—Similar in principle to the above, but more portable for travelling, and unbreakable ... ... Price Re. 1-8 and	2 4

SOLD BY

PHILLIPS and Co., Ld.

BOMBAY AND POONA.

THE LATEST ADDITION TO THE "BAHADUR"

CATALOGUE.

"BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS"

BRAND.

THE "BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS"

Brand is the latest addition to our List. They are packed in

Boxes of 100, each Cigar being Ringed with a "BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS Ring.

"BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS" Extra large 5 inches, Rs. 37-8.

"BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS," No. 1, 4½ in., Rs. 31-6.
"BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS," No. 2, 4 in., Rs. 29-0.
"BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS," No. 3, 3⅝ in., Rs. 27-8.
"BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS," No. 4, 3 in., Rs. 24-0.

PACKED in BOXES of 50, at an extra charge of Re. 1 per 1,000.

PACKED in BOXES of 25, at an extra charge of Rs. 2 per 1,000.

ILLUSTRATED LEAFLET FREE ON APPLICATION

McDOWELL & CO., LD.,

MADRAS AND LONDON.

DANTRA'S PURE GROUND COFFEE.

Description.	1 lb. tin. Rs. a. p.	½ lb. tin. Rs. a. p.	¼ lb. tin. Rs. a. p.
PURE GROUND MOCHA COFFEE	1 4 0	0 10 6	0 5 6
PURE GROUND CEYLON COFFEE	1 2 0	0 9 6	0 5 0
PURE GROUND INDIAN COFFEE	1 0 0	0 8 6	0 4 6

All the above Coffees are Guaranteed Pure UNADULTERATED, and being daily Roasted and ground in the latest pattern closed cylinders and immediately packed in air-tight tins the fine Aroma is preserved. A trial earnestly solicited.

N. B. DANTRA & CO.

TEA AND GENERAL MERCHANTS,
33, CHURCH GATE STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.
ESTABLISHED 1887.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THACKER & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY.

LATEST COLONIAL VOLUMES.

Each, Paper Covers, Rs. 1-12; Cloth Binding, Rs. 2-4.

"THE GIRLS AT THE GRANGE."
By Florence Warden.

In the Great Deep. By J. A. Barry.
Ridan, the Devil. By Louis Becke.
The Cardinal's Page. By James Baker.
The Newspaper Girl. By Mrs. C. N. Williamson.
A Son of the Sea. By J. A. Barry.
A Well Meaning Woman. By Cle. Graves.
England's Peril. By Wm. Le Queux.

"WELL AFTER ALL." By Frankfort Moore.

The Vibart Affair. By G. Manville Fenn.
The Herb Moon. By John Oliver Hobbes.
Uncle Bernac. By A. Conan Doyle.
Children, Race Horses and Ghosts. By E. H. Cooper.
A Quaker Grandmother. By Iota.
The Daughter of Alouette. By Mary Owen.
Tragedy of the Korosko. By A. Conan Doyle.

BY THE AUTHOR OF "SHIPS THAT PASS IN THE NIGHT."

"THE FOWLER" By Beatrice Harraden.

The Little Legacy. By L. B. Walford.
The Californians. By Gertrude Atherton.
Rachel. By Mary Findlater.
Idols. By W. J. Locke.
The Maternity of Harriet Wicken. By Sarah Dudeney.
A Pauper Millionaire. By Austin Fryers.
Francois, the Valet. By G. W. Appleton.

"THE BLACK DOUGLAS." By S. R. Crockett.

A Man and his Kingdom. By L. Openheim.
At a Winter's Fire. By Bernard Capes.
Unholy Matrimony. By J. Le Breton.
The Weird of Deadly Hollow. By Bertram Mitford.
The Spies of the Weight. By Headon Hill.
Fortune's my Foe. By Bloundell Burton.
True Heart. By J. Le Breton.

POONA RACES.

OWNERS ARE REMINDED THAT 1st ENTRIES for the new race "The Civil Service Stakes" and that 2nd entries for other races CLOSE on 15th instant.

CECIL GRAY,
Secretary, W. I. T. C.

Poona, 12th August, 1899.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that Mr. MANCHERSHAH SORABJEE MEHTA, who was a PARTNER in the firm of Messrs. FRAMJEE HORMUSJEE and Co., carrying on business both in Hongkong and Bombay under the same name, having "ceased and terminated his interest and responsibility" since the last DIWALI, as advertised by himself in the public papers in February last, the said firm of FRAMJEE HORMUSJEE and Co., will be carried on as heretofore by the remaining partner.

FRAMJEE HORMUSJEE & CO.
Victoria Buildings, Fort, 14th August, 1899.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Agent of the Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China, Bombay, up to 1 p.m. on THURSDAY, the 31st instant, for the erection, construction and completion of the New Bank Building.

All information in connection with the drawings, specification, &c., may be obtained on application to the undersigned at his office in Green Street, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, on or after MONDAY, the 21st August, 1899.

Forms of Tender can be obtained in the Undersigned's office upon payment of Rs. 5 each copy.

Tenders for General work should be accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 5,000 and for steel Beams, Joists, &c., Rs. 1,500 to be paid into the Bank and to be forfeited in case of refusal to sign the contract.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

Probable value of General Work .....Rs. 4,48,000
Do. do. Steel Beams, &c. .....Rs. 32,100

FREDK. WM. STEVENS, F.R.I.B.A., A.M.I.C.E., &c.
Architect and Civil Engineer.
Green Street, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 7th Aug. 1899.

THE SHOLAPOOR SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that an AD-INTERIM DIVIDEND for the half-year ended 30th June 1899, at the rate of Rs. 675 Seventy Five per whole and Rs. 67-8-0 Thirty-Seven and-a-Half per half-share, will, on production of Share Certificates, be paid at the Office of the Company on and after THURSDAY the 17th day of August, 1899, between the hours of 12 NOON and 3 P.M., to those Shareholders whose names will have stood on the Register of the Company on the 16th Instant.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from WEDNESDAY, the 16th August, to SATURDAY, the 26th August, 1899, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,

MORARJEE GOCULDAS & Co., Agents,
The Sholapoor S. & W. Co., Ld.,
Tamarind Lane, Fort, Bombay, 11th August, 1899.

"NEUBERG'S CHEROOTS."
NEW SHIPMENT OF
TRICHINOPOLY
CIGARS & CHEROOTS.

"Well rolled and well flavoured they bear off the palm,
They soothe leisure moments and anger disarm,
From the crown of your hat to the soles of your boots,
You feel that there's virtue in Neuberg's Cheroots."

Respectful attention is requested to present Stocks, which are simply *unapproachable* as regards QUALITY and CONDITION.

Parcels for Friends at Home made up on Shortest possible Notice.

SPECIAL REGARD FOR DUTIABLE WEIGHTS!!

FLOR DE JAVAS.

Not to be confounded with so-called JAVAS obtaining elsewhere. These are the ONLY ORIGINAL JAVAS.

FREE DRAUGHT,
SPLENDID CONDITION,
PUREST TOBACCO.

"TORPEDO SPECIALS;"
"GYMKHANAS."
"GOLCONDAS; BAHADURS."

And all the present leading Indian Brands.

FOREIGN CIGARS.

"SPOTTED DOGS,"
"SPOTTED ZENOBIAS,"
"SEMIRAMIS."

The Genuine Articles. Very Choice.

REAL BURMAH CHEROOTS.
Direct from Burmah.
Very finest obtainable.

NEUBERG'S "CONDITIONERS" for the MONSOON,
Keeps Cigars, Cigarettes and Tobaccos in perfect condition.

J. NEUBERG,
51, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GAIETY THEATRE.

THE THESPIAN CLUB
WILL PRODUCE
AT THE ABOVE THEATRE ON
TUESDAY, the 15th of August, 1899.
The Beautiful Spectacular Drama by
W. S. GILBERT,
ENTITLED
PYGMALION AND GALATEA.

BOX Plan OPEN from 1st August (Inclusive) at Messrs. ROSE and Co's Rampart Row.

Doors open at 9 P.M., each Evening.

Performance Commences at 9-30 P.M., sharp.

PRICES OF ADMISSION:—

Reserved Seats (Boxes and Stalls)	Rs. 3
Second Seats	" 2
Back Seats	" 1

Soldiers and Sailors in Uniform half price for back seats.

Intending purchasers of Tickets are recommended to book early if they wish to secure good seats.

THE EMPRESS SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the TWENTY-SECOND ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders will be held at the Offices of the Company, No. 1, Forbes Street, on THURSDAY, 24th August, at 4 p.m., to transact the following business:—

1st.—To receive the Directors' Report and Audited Statements of Accounts for the year ended 30th June, 1899.

2d.—To elect Directors for the ensuing year in place of those who retire, but who are eligible for re-election.

3rd.—To elect Auditors for the ensuing year, and to fix their remuneration.

And NOTICE is hereby given that the TRANSFER BOOKS will be CLOSED from the 21st August to 9th September, both days inclusive.

By Order,
GREAVES, COTTON & Co.,
Secretaries, Managers, and Agents.
Bombay, 14th August, 1899.

THE JAMES GREAVES MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the SEVENTEENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders will be held at the Offices of the Company, No. 1, Forbes Street, on THURSDAY, 24th August, at 4-10 p.m., to transact the following business:—

1st.—To receive the Directors' Report and Audited Statements of Accounts for the year ended 30th June, 1899.

2nd.—To sanction the declaration of a Dividend.

3rd.—To elect Directors for the ensuing year in place of those who retire, but who are eligible for re-election.

4th.—To elect Auditors for the ensuing year and to fix their remuneration.

And NOTICE is hereby given that the TRANSFER BOOKS will be CLOSED from the 21st August to 9th September, both days inclusive.

By Order,
GREAVES, COTTON & Co.,
Secretaries, Managers, and Agents.
Bombay, 14th August, 1899.

THE CONNAUGHT MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the SIXTEENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders will be held at the offices of the Company, No. 1, Forbes Street, on THURSDAY, 24th August, at 4-20 p.m., to transact the following business:—

1st.—To receive the Directors' Report and Audited Statements of Accounts for the year ended 30th June, 1899.

2 d.—To sanction the declaration of a Dividend.

3rd.—To elect Directors for the ensuing year in place of those who retire, but who are eligible for re-election.

4th.—To elect Auditors for the ensuing year, and to fix their remuneration.

And NOTICE is hereby given that the TRANSFER BOOKS will be CLOSED from the 21st August to 9th September, both days inclusive.

By Order,
GREAVES, COTTON & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay 14th August, 1899.

THE HOWARD AND BULLOUGH MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the FOURTEENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders will be held at the Offices of the Company, No. 1, Forbes Street, on THURSDAY, 24th August, at 4-30 p.m., to transact the following business:—

1st.—To receive the Directors' Report and Audited Statements of Accounts for the year ended 30th June, 1899.

2nd.—To sanction the declaration of a Dividend.

3rd.—To elect Directors for the ensuing year in place of those who retire, but who are eligible for re-election.

4th.—To elect Auditors for the ensuing year, and to fix their remuneration.

And NOTICE is hereby given that the TRANSFER BOOKS will be CLOSED from the 21st August to 9th September, both days inclusive.

By Order,
GREAVES, COTTON & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 14th August, 1899.

THE LEOPOLD SPINNING, BLEACHING, AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the EIGHTEENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders will be held at the Offices of the Company, No. 1, Forbes Street, on THURSDAY, 24th August, at 4-40 p.m., to transact the following business:—

1st.—To receive the Director's Report and Audited Statements of Accounts for the year ended 30th June, 1899.

2nd.—To sanction the declaration of a Dividend.

3rd.—To elect Directors for the ensuing year in place of those who retire, but who are eligible for re-election.

4th.—To elect Auditors for the ensuing year, and to fix their remuneration.

And NOTICE is hereby given that the TRANSFER BOOKS will be closed from the 21st August to 9th September, both days inclusive.

By Order,
GREAVES, COTTON & Co.,
Secretaries, Managers, and Agents.
Bombay, 14th August, 1899.

THE IMPERIAL COTTON MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the EIGHTEENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders will be held at the offices of the Company, No. 1, Forbes Street, on THURSDAY, 24th August, at 4-50 p. m., to transact the following business:—

1st.—To receive the Directors' Report and Audited Statements of Accounts for the year ended 30th June, 1899.

2nd.—To elect Directors for the ensuing year in place of those who retire, but who are eligible for re-election.

3rd.—To elect Auditors for the ensuing year, and to fix their remuneration.

And NOTICE is hereby given that the TRANSFER BOOKS will be CLOSED from the 21st August to 9th September, both days inclusive.

By Order,
GREAVES, COTTON & Co.,
Secretaries, Managers, and Agents.
Bombay, 14th August, 1899

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WANTED AT ONCE

A FEW FIRST CLASS Compositors, Pressmen, and Binders, Salary according to qualifications. Apply with COPIES of testimonials stating present pay and pay expected. Compositors knowing Hindustani, Telugu or Marathi in addition to English will have preference.

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Horses broken to single (Rs. 15), and double Harness (30), and Saddle (Rs. 15), Raw Wlers Charged extra.

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Commission on Horses Bought or Sold	17
Examination and Certificate	10
Verbal opinion as to Soundness	5

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of the Blood, whether the after-effect of Contagious Disease, hereditary taint, or foul matter of any description, are positively carried out of the system by taking "CLARKE'S WORLD-FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE," the great Blood Purifier and Restorer. For cleansing and clearing the Blood from all Impurities it cannot be too highly recommended. For Scrofula, Scurvys Eczema, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kinds, it is a never-failing and permanent Cure. It is the only real specific for Gout and Rheumatic Pains, for it removes the "cause" from the blood and bones. To be had of Chemists, &c., everywhere at 2s. 9d. and 11s, per Bottle. Thousands of Testimonials.

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SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1, each succeeding line, As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

THE INDIAN EDITION of The New Premier Cycle Co.'s HELICAL TUBE BICYCLES can now be obtained, post free, on application to the Sole Agents.—MARCKS and Co., Ltd., Bombay and Poona.

CORN AND WART DESTROYER.—A safe, rapid and painless solvent for Corns and Warts. This is a chemical combination of Xyloidine and Salicylic Acid with extract of Indian Hemp. In Bottles, As. 12 each. Prepared only by THOMSON & TAYLOR, 35, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

LADIES' WEAR.—New Silk Windsor and Wide End Scarfs, plain colors, fancy Bandannas, Tartan Checks, etc, etc., from Rs. 1-8. Ready-made Ladies' Blouses, good styles, from Rs. 4-12 each. Linen Collars and Cuffs Straw Hats, extra quality, lined Satin, Rs. 5-8, All fresh goods. Early inspection invited.—ASQUITH AND LORD, Apollo Street.

BOMBAY TYPEWRITING Co., 14, Hornby Road, Bombay.—Sole Importers of leading STANDARD TYPEWRITERS. Send for our Catalogue.

100 RUPEES PRIZE.—Open to every body, nothing to pay. Apply for terms to the SINGER MANUFACTURING Co., 5, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

RECEIVED Gold Silver and Metal Keyless Lever Watches by John Barrell, Rs. 200 to Rs. 16.—STEFFENAUER and Co., Fort, Bombay.

MESSRS. OLIVER & Co.—Only Respectable and Trustworthy Servants, Clerks, Peons, &c., &c., of all denominations supplied. The original and only firm that supplies thoroughly efficient and reliable High Class Domestic Servants. Patronized by the Officers of the Services (Army and Navy) as well as the Leading Clubs and Hotels. Especially First Class Portuguese Servants for whom we guarantee and hold ourselves responsible. Fee Rs. 2 each servant. No. 4, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay. N.B.—Beware of the so-called Registry Offices.

£2,000,000 POLICIES were issued by the STANDARD in 1898 being the largest amount in the History of the Company.—Apply STANDARD LIFE OFFICE, Bombay.

FOR SALE.—Fully furnished house at Panchgani. Has 3 wells and 30 acres of land.—Apply to Mr. Higgins, Panchgani.

FOR SALE.—Season Teakwood Glass Door CUPBOARDS, suitable for Shops, Offices, and Libraries. Apply to N. B. DANTRA and Co., Tea and General Merchants, 33, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

TO LET—First Floor (65 by 21 feet) in Marine Cross Lane, Fort, for office or dwelling. Rent Rs. 25. Apply to K. M. SHROFF, Apollo House, Apollo Street.

TO BE LET.—Furnished BUNGALOW near Land's End.—Apply to MUKHI CASSAMBHAI MOOSA, Manager to H. H. Sir Aga Khan, Jail Road.

TO BE LET.—BUNGALOW at Bandora Hill (Turkish Bath). Apply to MUKHI CASSAMBHAI MOOSA, Manager to H. H. Sir Aga Khan, Jail Road.

TO CAPITALISTS.—Banking Agency—Transactions strictly private. Special facilities and advice to investors of Capital on Securities of Life Policies, Shares, Goods and Landed Properties, Loan granted on Security of Life Polices, Shares, Goods and Landed Properties, Partnership in profitable buisness arranged.—Apply "A," care of this paper.

SOCIABLE BICYCLE, Dunlop Tyred, for two ladies or lady and gentleman side by side. Rs. 550.—Apply to the BOMBAY ELECTRIC Co., 9, Medows Street, Bombay.

AUSTRALIAN APPLES, from 8 annas to Re. 1-8 per dozen.—ROGERS and Co., Hummum Street, Fort.

HIGH CLASS PORTRAITURE, executed in the permanent PLATINOTYPE process, giving soft and pleasing effects. BROMIDE OPALS, artistically finished in water colour, monochrome or oils. ENLARGEMENTS successfully produced from old or faded Photographs, by RAJA DEEN DAYAL AND SONS, at their Art Photographic Salon, Bombay. For prices etc., apply to the MANAGER.

BOMBAY GAZETTE Bi-Weekly edition.—Issued on Thursday and Saturday, giving all the News and Telegrams up to date. Subscription per annum, Rs. 12: Half-Yearly Rs. 6: Quarterly Rs. 3: to Subscribers in Bombay. Rs. 12 to the Mofussil, postage extra.

WANTED, EMPLOYMENT—A YOUNG MAN (matriculated) age 23, seeks engagement as CLERK or COPYIST in any Railway, Mills, Presses, or Mercantile Firm. Good handwriting, sober habits, and highest credentials, 5 years' previous experience. Good linguist, fluently conversant with Portuguese, Goanese, Tamil, Maliyallum, Hindustani and Marathi. Willing to travel to any part of India. Address "S A M," care of this Paper.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE TO BOMBAY.—Historical, Statistical and Descriptive. Contains valuable information, Revised and corrected up to date, Price, Rs. 5, with postage, Rs. 5-4. For sale at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—Being a Selection of LEADING CASES from the BOMBAY HIGH COURT REPORTS done in VERSE after the manner of various other great Poets by W. E. H. PRICE. Rs. 1-8. Postage Annas 4. To be had at this Office.

NOVELTY TRUNKS, By Jones Brothers, in appearance like Feather Portmanteau in sizes, with Strap and Buckle. Prices cheap on account of SALE at SHROFF BROTHERS, Hornby Road, Fort.

WM. HUTCHINSON and Co., East India Merchants and Agents, undertake all Agency business 1 Trafalgar Buildings, Charing Cross, London.

VOICE from Madras.—C. Green, Esq., Retired Salt Officer and Secy. to Rajah Venecogopaia Bahadur, writes on 19th May, 1898:—I suffered with fever for 18 days and had two doctors in attendance, but their Medicines did me no good. I was then recommended to try Batliwalla's Ague Mixture and with few doses the fever left me and I have had no return of it since. . . . Batliwalla and Co.'s Cholerai is as effective in Cholera as Batliwalla's Ague Pills or Mixture are effective in fevers. It has never failed in cases of Cholera, and you are requested to send for its testimonials. Batliwalla's Ague Pills or Mixture and Batliwalla and Co.'s Cholerai are sold everywhere, at Re. 1 per bottle, or are sent by Dr. BATLIWALLA, Worlee, Dadur, Bombay, Discount to the Trade.

WILL FORMS of DIFFERENT KINDS, Price 8 Annas, Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

GENUINE AMERICAN SNOWFLAKE OIL, 150°, sold by STANDARD OIL Co., of New York, at their Godowns, at Mazagon, and by Messrs. Kemp and Co., Ld., Messrs. Phillips and Co., Ld., and Messrs. Currimbai Hirji, at Rs. 3-0-2 per case, at Bombay and by Mr. J. C. Bhut, at Rs. 3-4-2 per case, at Bandora.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY GUIDE.—An indispensable Book for Travellers.—In India and the East, contains the Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, the Steamer Route in India, and the Eastern Seas, and other useful information. Price, 8 Annas. Coloured Map of India revised from Official Sources. To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office and at all Booksellers and Railway Terminus.

JOHN ROBERTS and Co., Ld.—CHAMPION BILLIARD CUES, carefully proportioned, perfect in materials and detail. Made any length, size and weight. Unaffected by climate.

G'S LINIMENT.—An Infallible Remedy for the cure of Mange. Malabar Itch, and other Skin Diseases in Horses, Dogs, and Cattle. THOMSON & TAYLOR. Per Bottle, Re. 1-8.

VISITING CARDS, DIES, CRESTS, Monograms, &c., &c., in elegant style and at the shortest notice. Engraving, Copper-plate, Printing and Lithographing orders. For rates, apply to SUPERINTENDANT, "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, published Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 28 pages of the "Pall Mall Budget" size, containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged. Army Orders &c. Indian subscription, Rs. 12 per year, free of Postage, English Subscription, Rs. 15 per year, including Postage.

BUNGALOW
TO BE LET AT POONA.

ANOTHER BUNGALOW, at Bund River, Poona, (not furnished). Rent Very Moderate.

Apply to
MUKHI CASSUMBHAI MOOSA,
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WELL FURNISHED ROOMS, excellent Table Baths, thermal and other, House stands on its own grounds, Within three minutes' walk of Kurhaus. Moderate Prices. Arrangements made with Families for Summer or Winter Season.

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SECURED CONTRACT IN COMPETITON WITH OVER 20 FIRMS.

The only "SCOTCH" to be Supplied to GREATER BRITAIN.

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IMPORTED FOR THE
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SOLE AGENTS FOR INDIA, BOMBAY.

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ASK FOR
DENIS MOUNIE'S
One of the
FINEST
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TO BE HAD OF ALL WINE MERCHANTS.

TO LOVERS OF ART.

THE establishment in the "First City in India" of a high class and fashionable Art Gallery, fitted up in the most approved and artistic style, where artists and their patrons can at all times meet to their mutual advantage, and to the advancement of Art itself, has been our desire for some years past; but the difficulties in the way of its fulfilment have been so great that the scheme has had to be abandoned—for the time being at least. We are persuaded that were we able to secure the influential support of those in high places and the help of lovers of Art in the Presidency, the Gallery would be a *fait accompli*. Another object of ours in wishing to form an Art Gallery is that we may be able to educate the native mind, and, by furnishing the people with an opportunity of viewing and comparing European work with the crude and absurd productions they have been accustomed to, cultivate a refined and more artistic taste in them. Surely this worthy desire ought to have the encouragement it deserves from all true lovers of Art!

In submitting our new Catalogue to the public, which can be obtained on application, we desire to place this object prominently before them, at the same time thanking them for the patronage and support they have already given us. It has enabled us to place the concern in some degree in as favoured a position as some of the leading Picture Dealers' establishments in London or Paris; so far, at least, as India is concerned.

A new feature, as will be seen in the present issue of the Catalogue, is that we have included all the different lines of business which we undertake in one and the same cover, whereas in former years they were printed in separate handbooks, leaflets, &c., necessitating a deal of needless repetition.

It has, therefore, been our endeavour to spare the public the tediousness of the task of looking through a number of separate prints for what they require, by compiling the present issue in as concise and handy a form as possible, adding to it an Index—a feature that was not possible to introduce in the former erratic sort of publications.

Of course, we are sensible of many defects in this our first venture: the principal one being the impossibility to embody in a trade catalogue a complete list of our stock of Engravings. We would, therefore, request those seeking any known engraving not enumerated herein to communicate with us.

We have, further, the pleasure of notifying our *clientele* of our removel into more spacious and conspicuous premises, the address of which we would ask them to kindly take particular note.

Hoping for a continuance of the esteemed patronage and support of our customers, and the public in general.

D. B. DINSHAW & CO.,
BOMBAY FINE ART GALLERY,
ESPLANADE ROAD,
Opposite Bombay Club.

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £500,000
RESERVE FUND £280,000

HEAD OFFICE:
47 THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E. C.

BRANCHES:
Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Colombo, Kurrachee, Delhi, Rangoon, Mandalay, Tuticorin, Kandy, Newera Elya, Zanzibar, Steamer Point, Aden, Cawnpore and Mombassa.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

ROBT. R. ROSS,
Acting Manager.

THE AGRA BANK, LIMITED.

CAPITAL £600,000
RESERVE FUND .....£ 20,000

LONDON BANKERS.
THE BANK OF ENGLAND.
GLYN MILLS, CURRIE AND COMPANY.
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND.
SCOTLAND.
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND AND BRANCHES,
IRELAND.
PROVINCIAL BANK OF IRELAND AND BRANCHES.
BRANCHES
At Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Lahore Kurrachee.
CORRESPONDENTS.

PARIS	The Anglo-Egyptian Bank, Ld.
SINGAPORE ..... PENANG	Messrs. Boustead & Co.
HONGKONG	Messrs. Gilman & Co.
AUSTRALIA	Bank of Australasia and Branch
COLOMBO	The Bank of Madras.
RANGOON	Bank of Bengal
AGRA	Alliance Bank of Simla, Ld.
DELHI	Bank of Bengal.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

ACCOUNTS CURRENT opened and Interest allowed when the Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Received on Terms to be learnt on application.

HOME REMITTANCE DEPOSITS for family and other remittances to Europe in the Bank's own Bills and Interest at 3 per cent, allowed thereon pending remittance.

Circular Notes issued negotiable in all the principal Towns in Europe, Securities received in safe custody and Interest and Dividends realised thereon.

LOANS granted on Government Paper or other convertible Securities; and APPROVED Bills discounted.

GOVERNMENT and other STOCKS and SHARES bought and sold and the safe custody of the same undertaken.

INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected; and every other description of Banking Business and Money Agency transacted.

J. BLACKHALL, Manager

THE MERCHANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL.....£1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....£1,114,025
PAID-UP CAPITAL.....£502,5000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS.....£558,500

HEAD OFFICE:
40, Threadneedle Street, London, E. C.

LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England.
The London Joint Stock Bank.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KANDY GALLE, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, and SHANGHAI.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rates for Fixed deposits for 12 months and shorter periods to be ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares, and receives same for safe custody, realising interest and dividends when due.

JAMES MURDOCH,
Manager.

22, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital.....$ 100,00,000
Reserve Fund .....$ 100,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors .... $ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG:

T. JACKSON, *Chief Manager.*

London Bankers.—LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.

LONDON COMMITTEE:

WM. ANASTASIUS JONES, Esq., (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited.)
F. D. BANNES, Esq. (Managing Director, P. and O. S.N. Co.)
G. E. NOBLE, Esq., 34 Inverness Terrace, Bayswater, W.

EWEN CAMERON, JOHN WALTER. } Managers.

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COLOMBO.	NAGASAKI.	SOURABAYA.
FOOCHOW.	NEW YORK.	TIENTSIN.
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BOMBAY AGENCY.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000; but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Received on terms which may be learnt on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

G. H. TOWNSEND,
Agent
47, Church Gate Street, Bombay, and at 51 Dalhousie Square, South, Calcutta.

THE COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE—MADRAS.
ESTABLISHED A.D. 1885.
BRANCHES at Bombay, Calcutta, Rangoon, Kurrachee, Rawalpindi, Murree, and London.

	Rs.
PAID-UP CAPITAL	40,00,000
RESERVES AND REST.....	11,13,575
SECURITY PROVIDED FOR DEPOSITORS...	51,13,575

CURRENT ACCOUNTS receive 2 per cent. per annum up to Rs. 10,000 in the event of the balance not falling below Rs. 50.

STERLING DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS for Home Remittances receive 4 per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS.—Receipts issued for 24 months at 5 1-2 per cent., 12 months at 5 per cent., 9 months at 4 1-2 per cent., 6 months at 4 per cent. per annum.

Special rates are given for Short Terms Deposits during the busy season.

PRUDENTIAL OR PROVIDENT FUND.—Sums as small as Rs. 10 are received, carrying 5 per cent. interest, compounded half-yearly.

N. B.—The Bank will also transfer sums for Deposit or Credit in London, carrying interest from date of transfer in India.

Accounts are opened and Receipts issued in the name of "either or survivor."

CHEQUES, BILLS, HUNDIS and CURRENCY NOTE of any Circle are collected and credited, free of charge, in and of the Interest Deposit Accounts.

CREDITS, LOANS, BILLS, and PROMISSORY NOTES negotiated.

INVESTMENT ORDERS on London Stock Exchange under Code with London Branch.

Rules and Particulars obtainable at any office of the Bank.

By Order of the Board,
F. D. STRANACK,
Manager.

Bombay, 30th June, 1899.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 14th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of white, grey, and coloured piec goods and the following:—

Furniture such as cup-boards, tables, chairs, writing, dressing and wash-hand tables, book and hat stands.

1 English clock by James Mc Cabe, Royal Exchange, London.

1 mahogany semi-grand piano by Broadwood.

1 mahogany square piano by Sundy.

1 O.B. gin fire gun in case, revolver, tantalus liquor-frame, and tea set.

1 dozen tins bicycle tyre renovator; good chance for cycle dealers.

1 large English-made iron safe on stand by R. M. Lord, 60 by 27 by 24 inches.

Remaining Japanese goods, consisting of four-fold screens representing Japanese art and view, Mikado jardiniers with stands, lacquered furniture for hall, such as tables, corner and wall brackets, panels, handkerchief and glove boxes, tea boxes, cabinets, trays, &c.

By order of the manufacturers—

24 dozens Perry and Co.'s Blue-black writing ink, 24, 12, 6, and 8 ozs.

57 dozens Perry and Co.'s Brilliant Red writing ink, 24, 14, 23 and 3 ozs.

57 dozens Perry and Co.'s Blue-black copying ink, 24, 14, 5 and 2 1-2 ozs.

Also 16 dozens Stephen's violet black copying ink, 24 ozs.

10 dozens Stephen's violet writing ink, 6 ozs.

On account and at the risk of Abdulally Thawurbhoy—

A. T. K. F. 1-2—2 cases needles.

AT 2 P.M.

A number of new and second-hand pneumatic bicycles for ladies and gents.

1 strong-built second-hand victoria.

1 serviceable miniature brougham.

1 second-hand office shigram.

1 strong light dog-cart.

1 second-hand mail phaeton.

And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 15th inst., at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Waudby Road, Esplanade, opposite the Bombay Gymkhana, the entire furniture of the Gymkhana Hotel, consisting of drawing, dining and bed room furniture, glass and crockery-ware, plated ware, full size slate billard table by Thurston, with balls, cues, gas lamps, etc., large marble top counter bar, sweet-toned square piano by Richard Lipp, lamps, copper utensils, etc.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

Also 2 lady's and gent's new pneumatic bicycles.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY SITUATE AT JACKERIA MUSJID.

Under instructions from Bai Fatmabai, the daughter of Haji Abdul Haji Rahimtoolla, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by public Auction, on the premises, on THURSDAY, the 17th instant, at 4 p.m., the undermentioned property:—

All that piece or parcel of fazundari land, with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, situate on the east side of

NOTICES.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

THE HALF-YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the Bombay Gymkhana will be held in the Pavilion, on MONDAY, the 14th August, 1899, at 6 P.M.

J. A. JEFFREY,
B. J. B. STEPHENS,
Joint Honorary Secretaries.

NOTICE is hereby given that the PARTNERSHIP lately subsisting between Mr. HORMUSJI MERWANJI MEHTA, and Undersigned, who lately carried on business in Bombay, as Merchants, under the style or firm of FRAMJI HORMUSJI AND COMPANY, was DISSOLVED at the end of last year, by mutual consent.—Dated this 13th day of August, 1899.

MUNCHERSHAW SORABJEE MEHTA.

THOS. COOK AND SON.

BANKERS AND AGENTS.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS and FIXED DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS OPENED and Interest allowed at Rates to be learned on application.

LOANS granted and overdrafts allowed against Negotiable Security.

DRAFTS issued and Remittances transmitted by Telegrams.

PERIODICAL REMITTANCES regularly despatched in accordance with instructions.

LIFE, FIRE and ACCIDENT ASSURANCES effected and Premiums paid.

BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, RANGOON.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

SAVINGS BANK.

THE BANK receives DEPOSITS on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons, and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors.

Interest is allowed at the rate of THREE PER CENT. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

SACCHARIN.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Undersigned, as the authorised representatives of Messrs. FAHLBERG LIST and Co., inventors of "SACCHARIN," are the SOLE PROPRIETORS of the word "SACCHARIN" used as a TRADE MARK or TRADE DESCRIPTION in India on any substitute for sugar or other class of Food stuffs, and have been using the same in India and the East, as such Trade Mark or Trade Description for 7 years past.

Whereas certain persons have been recently importing substitutes for sugar bearing the word "Saccharin," "Zuckerin," Saccharin or colorable imitations of the same. The public are hereby warned against such fraudulent and colorable imitations, and notice is given that proceedings will be taken against any person hereafter so infringing the said Trade Mark.

BERTIE-SMITH & CO.,
Sole Agents in the East for Messrs. FAHLBERG LIST & Co.
Saccharin House, 23 to 31 Apollo Street, Bombay.

NOTICE.

A VACANCY EXISTS in the RANGOON PILOT SERVICE. Candidates must be over 23 years and under 35 years of age, and must possess a master's certificate of the Board of Trade, or a Colonial Master's certificate to which the provisions of 32 and 33 Victoria, Chapter 11, have been made applicable. Applications, which must be accompanied by a Medical Certificate from a Civil Surgeon as to physical fitness, especially as regards eyesight, and by certificates of service, and as to intelligence, good conduct and sobriety will be received by the undersigned up to 31st August, 1899.

The successful candidate will have to serve as a probationer on board the pilot vessel for a period of six months, on a salary of Rs. 150 a month, without extra allowances of any kind. After that period, if the Port Commissioners are satisfied with the probationer's conduct, he will be examined as to his fitness for, and, if successful, will receive a 4th grade (15 feet) license. After one year's service in that grade, he will be examined for, and if successful, will receive a 3rd grade (16 feet) license, and after 2 years service in that grade, he will be examined for, and, if successful, will receive a 2nd grade (21 feet) license, and after 2 years satisfactory service in the 2nd grade, he will be promoted to the 1st class grade of the 1st or full draft grade on a vacancy occurring.

Candidates who have already applied for the appointment are invited to apply again, and must fully agree to the terms of this advertisement.

J. D. DEANE,
Deputy Conservator of the Port.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that NAWAB MAHOMED KAMALKHAN has contracted to SELL the undermentioned property. ALL persons claiming to have any right, title or interest therein by way of sale, mortgage, lease, gift, inheritance, bequest or otherwise howsoever are required to make the same known to the undersigned at their office No. 37, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise at the expiration of the said period the sale will be completed and all such claims (if any) will be considered to have been waived.

PARTICULARS OF THE PROPERTY.

ALL THAT piece or parcel of Inam land or ground containing by admeasurement about four thousand five hundred and twenty Square yards more or less about one thousand two hundred and eighty-nine Square yards whereof is the garden of land revenue to the Collector of Bombay, together with the messuage, tenement, bungalows, cook room, stable outhouses as well standing thereon, situate lying and being on the Parell Tank Road in the registration Sub-District of Bombay, the said Governmental land being registered by the Collector of Land Revenue, under old No. 86 and new No. 1656, and old survey No 1, new survey No. 2122, and the Hung-law being assessed by the Collector of assessment under F Ward Nos. 1100 (1) and 1102 (1), Sheet Nos. 31,35 & 35 A, and bounded on the North, by the property of heirs of Bomanji Jeejeebhoy deceased, on the South, by the land of Cursetji Nowrosji Wadia, on the East, by a passage and property belonging to Cursetji Nowrosji Wadia, and on the West, by the Parell Tank Road aforesaid.—Bombay, 9th August, 1899.

DARASHA BAZONJI.

For Messrs. EDGELOW, GULABCHAND & WADIA.
Attorneys for the Purchaser

NEWSPAPER SUPPLY AGENCY.

15, BANK STREET.

THIS AGENCY SUPPLIES the BOMBAY DAILY PAPERS at Moderate Monthly Subscription. Also HOME-PAPERS and MAGAZINES. Mofussil Residents are also supplied with Papers.

For Terms, apply to

VINCENT & Co.

NOTICE.

TWO of the finest Peg Whiskies exported from Scotland, and recommended by the Leading Medical Men, are—

FERGUSON'S.

"SPECIAL CREAM" and "P & O" LIQUOR.

INDIAN AGENTS—B. SMYTH & Co., LIMITED,

BOMBAY AND CALCUTTA.

PLEASE NOTE.—Specifics for Hydrocele and Asthma; immediate relief; permanent cure guaranteed or the price each Rs. 5 refunded even in most obstinate cases. Many cases promptly and successfully cured. Try once only. SPEEDY CURE for DIABETES is successful when all other remedies fail to produce the slightest effect. Safe and sure. Per bottle Rs. 3. "FEMALES' FRIEND"—a safe and reliable remedy for all female disorders and irregularities. Per bottle Rs. 3. Correspondence always treated strictly private. Apply to MANAGER, (B), V. C. Works, Ranaghat, Bengal.

DOCTOR MENIST SPECTACLES.

REVISED PRICES.

	Gold. Rs.	Silver. Rs.	Steel & Nickel Rs.
With Turnpin Side	70	28	16
With Single Temple	50	24	16
With Curl	50	24	16
Folders or Pince-Nez	50	24	16

SPECTACLES AND FOLDERS FITTED WITH MARCKS AND CO'S

Finest quality PEBBLES, at a REDUCTION of Rs. 5 on above Prices for Gold and Silver, and Rs. 4 for Steel.

Our new "Moviliste" Frame which has gained universal admiration

THROUGHOUT INDIA IS WORTH INSPECTING.

Our Celebrated Violet Tinted Sun-Glare and Dust Glasses, strongly recommended by all the leading men.

Gold. Rs.	Silver. Rs.	Nickel. Rs.	Steel. Rs.
60	25	12	5

NOTICE.

SPECIAL ATTENTION is given to all REPAIRS which are executed with the greatest precision and least possible delay. Oculist's prescriptions CAREFULLY PREPARED.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

REPORTS, Petitions, Memorials, Business Announcements, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c., printed with neatness and promptitude and at lowest rates. Special terms for large contracts. Apply to The Manager "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises 5h. 41m. Sun sets, 6h. 23m. High water, 3-40m., 3-26a. Low water, 9-8m., 9-54a.
Municipal Corporation, 3 p.m.
Bombay Gymkhana, half-yearly general meeting, 6 p.m.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Mauritius, via Tuticorin and Colombo, will be closed at the General Post Office, at 7 p.m., on Wednesday and Thursday, the 16th and 17th instant.

THE WATSON WHISKY PRIZE.—The prize of a box of Watson A-I Whisky was offered to the person making a correct or nearest correct forecast of the result of the Parsee Presidency Cricket match. It is stated that out of 637 competitors for the prize Mr. A. Barry, of Church Gate Street, has been the successful one.

DEPARTURE OF CAPTAIN IREMONGER.—It will be recollected that, on the 4th July last, Captain Iremonger was shot at by Mr. Gregory at Santa Cruz, since which date he has been under treatment at the European General Hospital. He was discharged from hospital about ten days ago. He is said to have visited the grave of Mrs. Gregory last week; and having made arrangements regarding his own and Mrs. Gregory's property, he left for Europe by the mail steamer Arabia on Saturday last.

A CASE UNDER THE AGE OF CONSENT ACT.—At the Esplanade Police Court, on Saturday, before Mr. J. Sanders-Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Sheehey charged Malari Maruti, a barber, with committing rape on his wife, Rungee, aged twelve. In contravention of section 376 of the Penal Code. Mr. Kapadia, pleader, defended the accused. Some evidence having been recorded, a certificate from D Sidney Smith, Police Surgeon, was produced, which stated that the girl seemed to him to be about thirteen years of age. The Magistrate expressed his intention of committing the case to the next Criminal Sessions of the High Court, and ordered the accused to be released on his furnishing bail for Rs. 250.

DISAPPEARANCE OF PROPERTY FROM A PARCEL.—Aga Shaik Hoosein, a general merchant, residing at Bazaar Gate Street, entrusted about, a fortnight ago, a tin box, containing gold articles, of the value of Rs. 450, to a friend of his, named Haji Mahomed Hoosein, who was going to Persia, with instructions to deliver the same to one Haji Abdulla, at a certain place in Persia. About a week after Haji Mahomed Hoosein sent word to complainant that he would not take the parcel as it contained valuables, and left it in the house of one Aga Mahomed Hoosein in Bazaar Gate Street. About 11 p.m., on Wednesday last, complainant received back the parcel, but did not examine its contents then. On the 10th instant, he examined, the box and found that the seals had been broken and a gold chain and eighteen tolahs of gold missing therefrom.

SUICIDE OF A GROCER'S WIFE.—At the Parel village, on Saturday, Mr. Turner, the Coroner, held an inquiry touching the death of Suntoo, aged twenty-two, wife of one Hemraj, a grocer of Sewree. Deceased was confined of her first child about a year and a-half ago, and since then she had been subject to pain in her abdomen, which came almost every day and made her life miserable. On Friday last, Hemraj took his midday meal and went to his shop, leaving deceased at home. About 4 o'clock in the afternoon Suntoo left the house and was seen jumping into a well near the house by a shopkeeper in the locality. The latter raised an alarm, which brought the police on the spot. The well was dragged, and the body of the deceased was recovered, life being extinct. There were no marks of violence on the body, which was dressed in the same clothes in which she was last seen by her husband, all the ornaments which she had been wearing were safe on her person. A verdict of suicide was recorded.

REMEDY WORSE THAN DISEASE.—Mr. Allan F. Turner, the Coroner, held an inquiry, on Saturday, at J. J. Hospital, regarding the death of Devibudle Gayadin, a Purdasi, aged twenty-five years. Deceased was a watchman in the distillery at Bombay and put up at his uncle's house at Hoozria Street. Two days after his arrival he had slight spasms and complained of stiffness in his neck and back. The symptoms increased in severity, and on the 6th instant Devibudle was conveyed to J. J. Hospital, where he was found to be suffering from tetanus. His condition gradually grew worse, and he died on Friday evening. The Jury returned a verdict of death from tetanus consequent on the wound caused by the deceased branding himself on the left forearm.

DARING DAYLIGHT BURGLARY.—Curramsey Damji, a Bhathia merchant, who resides on the first floor of his own house at Oomercarry and has his place of business at Dongree, has made a report to the police that some time during Thursday morning his place was broken into, and ornaments, currency notes, and cash, of the collective value of Rs. 2,920, were stolen from several boxes. It appears that on the morning of the day in question Curramsey went to his shop, leaving his wife at home. About 9 a.m. the wife locked up the room and went out to buy some small articles in the bazaar. On her way home about an hour after, she called at her husband's shop, where she remained for a few minutes and then left. On reaching her house, she found the door of the room open, and on going inside discovered several boxes lying on the floor broken open. She ran off and informed her husband, who promptly went home with his wife, and then made a report to the police. The latter made an examination of the premises. The staple of the door was found to have been drawn out and that of the boxes wrenched off. From one of the small boxes, which was lying on the floor broken open, currency notes ranging from Rs. 100 to Rs. 5 were stolen. From another brass box, which was lying close by, gold ornaments, of the value of Rs. 500, were abstracted. The complainant further stated that a sum of Rs. 1,500 in cash, which he had tied up in a piece of cloth and kept in a large box, was also missing. On the last box being examined, a chisel was found, and from the marks on it it was evident that that was the implement used in wrenching the locks off. The police also ascertained that the complainant's wife is slightly demented, and on several occasions complainant has called people at his place to perform pooja over his wife to cure her mental incapacity, the last occasion being the day previous to the theft. The nearest police post to the scene of the theft is at a distance of about 200 paces and quite out of the view of the house. The police investigation is in progress.

NAGPUR NOTES.

SINCE my writing to you last, writes our correspondent, we had a few showers of rain. It fell on Thursday evening from 6-30 to 8 p.m. The rain was not heavy, but steady. It was preceded by a heavy storm, and the heat was great. On Friday morning the skies presented a very cloudy appearance, and further fall was anticipated. But by 9 o'clock it cleared, and moist clammy heat was experienced as the day advanced, indicating that yesterday's shower would be repeated. The Marwaris who have been greedily storing all kinds of grain within the past four or five days, to the extent of 4 lakhs of rupees, are said, can't consider their gains as stake. From surrounding villages, too, good reports have reached me, and people are jubilant.—The news of Mr. L. Fraser's appointment to succeed Mr. D. Thittson as our future Chief Commissioner is welcomed, especially in the native town, where the Brahmins are overjoyed.—The coming election of the president for the City Municipality is likely to meet with strong contestation. Mr. M. B. Dadabhoy, a leading barrister and very pushing citizen, is spoken of as the future president. We sincerely hope the members of the board will see that the right man is put in the right place. The contest is between the Hon. G. M. Chitnavis and Mr. B. Dadabhoy. The friends of both the parties are vigorously putting forward the claims of their respective nominees.

THE train bearing the remains of the Czarevitch reached Moscow on July 23. The Emperor went as far as Koskowo to meet the train. A Requiem Mass was celebrated by the Metropolitan Vladimir, and the train, in which the Dowager-Empress also travelled, then started for St. Petersburg.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white, or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it *will positively restore in every case Grey or White hair* to its original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemist for "THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER," sold by Chemist and Perfumers everywhere at 3s. 6d. per Bottle, Wholesale depot, 33 Farringdon Road, London, England.

HIGH COURT.—APPELLATE SIDE.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE PARSONS and the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE RANADE.)

A MURDERER FEIGNING MADNESS.

IMPERATRIX VS. IRAPPA BIN DHANAPPA.

THE accused in this case appealed from a decision of Mr. H. L. Hervey, Sessions Judge of Kanara, who, in June last, convicted him of murder and sentenced him to transportation for life.

In this case the accused was charged with the murder of his wife, Ramakka. The facts of the case for the prosecution were that the accused, who is about 25 years of age, lived with his father and mother, and his wife; and the family belonged to the ordinary cultivating class. On the morning of the 13th April last, the only persons in the house were the accused, his wife, and her sister Hannava, a girl of 12, who was staying with them on a visit. Accused, after getting up, asked his wife what she had put in his food the previous night. The woman denied having tampered with the food. After some more words, accused tied her to a post in the middle room and, when she asked him to unfasten the rope, said he would not do so unless she told him what she had put into the food. She still continued to protest her innocence, whereupon accused picked up an axe that was lying in the room. Ramakka then became alarmed and told her sister to call her father-in-law, who was working in his field, about half a mile from the house. Hannava, the sister, ran to the field, but when she returned with Dhanappa, her father, they found Ramakka lying dead on the floor in a pool of blood, which had flowed from several wounds. The body was still tied to the post. Close by sat the accused, the axe with which he had committed the murder lying on the ground beside him. Dhanappa called some of the neighbours, to whom accused admitted that he had murdered his wife because he suspected her of having put something in his food, which had caused him to feel a burning pain. Shortly afterwards a constable arrived from the neighbouring police-post and arrested the accused. The body of the dead woman was sent to the dispensary at Haliyal, where a "post mortem" examination was held upon it by the hospital assistant. Accused's statement was recorded before a third-class magistrate. He no longer admitted the murder, but stated that, while he was sitting in the house with his wife, a neighbour named Ganesh, with whom Ramakka had criminal intimacy, came in and killed her with the axe. When asked what he himself was doing at the time, accused stated that he had become mad and was unable to speak, and that he therefore quietly sat, looking on. Subsequently, however, before the committing magistrate, he again fully admitted his guilt, stating that, through anger, he killed his wife with the axe before the court, and that there was no cause for his anger. He was then committed to the Sessions Court. On the day fixed for the commencement of the trial, the appearance of the accused, coupled with the apparent absence of motive for the murder, led the Sessions Judge to request the Civil Surgeon to examine him and report on the state of his mind. Accused was accordingly kept under observation for a week, but, at the end of that time, the Civil Surgeon reported that he was not insane; and the trial was accordingly proceeded with. Accused now again stated that Ramakka was killed in his presence by Ganesh: but in fact the defence set up by his pleader was insanity. The evidence of the hospital assistant showed that the cause of Ramakka's death was a wound on the neck, which was six inches long, and other wounds; and it did not admit of doubt that they were inflicted by the accused. There was no eye-witness of the murder, but Hannava saw the accused tie his wife to the post, and pick up the axe, with which the murder was afterwards committed. Two of the neighbours separately questioned the accused, and to both he freely admitted that he had killed his wife, because she would not admit that she had put something into his food. The real question, said the Sessions Judge, was whether the accused was insane at the time he killed his wife. Both the assessors were of opinion that he was. Judging from the evidence available, the Sessions Judge thought it seemed probable that there was no foundation whatever for the charge of poisoning brought by the accused against his wife. The conduct of the accused after the crime was peculiar and lent some weight to the theory of insanity. The evidence, however, of the Civil Surgeon established conclusively that the accused, although a man of a low type of intellect, presented no symptoms whatever of insanity. From the secretary, he appeared to have had sufficient cunning to feign madness, when examined by the doctor, although merely by such transparent devises as pretending not to know what a rupee was, and so on. All the questions put to him by the Court he answered readily and intelligently. His neighbours stated that he always talked sensibly, and their evidence satisfied the Sessions Judge that he was not considered insane in the village. Upon the evidence as it stood, the Sessions Judge felt bound to hold that the accused was fully responsible for his actions, and that at the time he committed the crime he was aware of the nature of his act. Mr. Hervey thought he would be justified, notwithstanding the brutal character of the murder, in not passing the capital sentence upon him. His mind was undoubted of the law order which was easily thrown off its balance by provocation that, to the ordinary man, would appear trifling; and the crime was, it would seem, an entirely unpremeditated one. He accordingly sentenced the accused to transportation for life.

Their lordships saw no reason to interfere and summarily dismissed the appeal.

INDIAN CROP PROSPECTS.

BENGAL SUGARCANE.

THE First Forecast of the Sugarcane crop in Bengal, 1899, reads:—

Explanatory.—The following preliminary forecast of the area and outturn of the sugarcane crop in Bengal is issued under the recent orders of Government directing that two forecasts of this crop should in future be submitted in the place of the note on the crop that has hitherto been incorporated in the final note on the rabi harvest. This is the first separate note on the sugarcane crop published by this Department. Estimates of the sugar produced from other sources than cane will be included in the final forecast of sugarcane to be issued in December next, as the juice of the date palm, which is the only other source of sugar in Bengal, is usually extracted in the winter, and no reliable estimate of the outturn can at present be made.

Character of the season.—Frequent showers fell in the early and latter parts of January, and the total rainfall for the month was above the average in all Divisions, except Orissa, where it was only half the normal. Rain fell in scattered showers at the beginning of February in most parts of the Province, and, after a short spell of fine weather, again fell in heavy showers towards the close of the month in the south-eastern districts. The total rainfall for the month was, however, much below the normal in all parts of the Province, except East Bengal. In March the rainfall was less than the normal in all parts, except North Bengal. In April more than the average rain fell in all districts, excepting North Bengal, where it was slightly in defect. The rainfall in May was, on the average, below the normal in North Bengal and in the Bhagalpur and Chota Nagpur Divisions, normal in the rest of Bihar, but much above the normal in Orissa and Lower Bengal. In June the rainfall was general, and largely above the normal in all parts of the Province, except Orissa, while the rainfall in July has also been unusually heavy. On the whole, the season has been favourable for the cultivation and growth of sugarcane, except in some of the districts of Lower Bengal, especially in Nadia, Khulna, Pabna, Bogra, and Noakhali, where the crop appears to have suffered from excessive rain. In Dacca the crop has been partially damaged by sugarcane disease.

Area sown.—In the note on the outturn of the rabi crops in Bengal, published in April last, the normal area under sugarcane in the Province was shown as 996,100 acres. The normal area has since been revised by some District Officers, in consequence of which the provincial total stands at 896,700 acres, showing a reduction of about 100,000 acres. Even this figure appears to be high, and the figures returned by some of the District Officers appear to represent maxima rather than normal areas. The total area under sugarcane this year is estimated at 868,300 acres against 868,500 acres cultivated in 1898. These figure do not, however, illustrate the general extension of cultivation since last year, observable from a detailed examination of the district returns. This extension would have shown an increase of nearly 18,000 acres since 1898, had it not been counteracted by a reduction due to climatic causes alone in Nadia and Pabna, and to an unexplained drop of 6,900 acres in Manbhum. The figures for this district appear open to doubt.

Outturn.—From the statement appended to this note, it will be seen that an outturn above the normal is expected in 6 districts, while in 19 districts the outturn is estimated at
the normal. In 7 other districts the estimate varies between 90 and 100 per cent., in 6 others between 80 and 90, and in the remaining 8 districts it falls below 80. Generally speaking, it would appear that the prospects of the sugarcane crop are good in the comparatively dry districts of Bihar, Orissa and Chota Nagpur, and indifferent in the damper districtof Lower Bengal.

According to the returns of the District Officers, the outturn of the sugarcane crop in Bengal should be estimated at 96 per cent. of a normal crop against 90 per cent. estimated in 1898; but, as there appears to be a tendency on the part of some District Officers to underestimate the outturn, it may be safely anticipated that the sugarcane crop for the Province will, as far as can be at present foreseen, yield about a normal outturn in the current year.

BHATIA PLAGUE HOSPITAL.

OPENING BY THE GOVERNOR.

ON Saturday morning H. E. Lord Sandhurst opened the Bhatia Plague Hospital at Mody Bay, Frere Road. A large number of Bhatia gentlemen was present on the occasion. His Excellency, who arrived at 8 a.m., was received at the entrance by the Hon'ble Mr. Woodburn, the Plague Commissioner, Mr. W. L. Harvey, Municipal Commissioner, Mr. Du Boulay, Colonel Wilkins, Dr. Howell, Captain Locke, Captain Brackenbury, and the members of the hospital committee.

Mr. Vassonji Khimji in opening the proceedings said:—"Your Excellency and Gentlemen.—On behalf of the Committee of the Bhatia Plague Hospital and Relief Fund, I beg to thank your Excellency most cordially for your kindness in consenting to open this hospital for Bhatias. I may be permitted to trespass a little upon your Excellency's valuable time in giving, as is usual on such occasions, a brief history of the origin of this hospital. At the outset it is necessary to remove a possible misapprehension, arising from the opening of this hospital to-day, that the Bhatia Community had no Plague Hospital of their own during the past years of the epidemic. As a matter of fact there was a hospital of our community, conducted by a committee, in premises not very distant from the place where we have met to-day. For reasons not known hitherto this hospital was closed in last June, and, though unfortunately plague cases in our community began to recur recently, it was understood that the old hospital would not be reopened. Such a hospital, however, being admittedly a want requiring to be immediately supplied, the subject was discussed at the meeting of the General Committee of Seth Goculdas Tejpal Charities, of which many prominent gentlemen of our committee are members, and the fact of a Bhatia patient suffering from plague having had to be taken to another hospital, for want of a hospital for the community, so strikingly emphasized the need of the hospital that the gentlemen present at once formed themselves into a meeting on the spot after the Charities meeting was over, and decided to start the hospital and there and then subscribed about Rs 14,000 among themselves. This was a gratifying commencement and the Committee of the Fund, which was then formed, commenced operations immediately, and put themselves in communication with our worthy Deputy Plague Commissioner, Mr. Du Boulay, and obtained the site on which we have met to-day. Putting up the required sheds and making other necessary arrangments soon followed, and in this work the experience of the members of our community, who have in the past cordially exerted themselves in the campaign against the plague, stood us in good stead. The result is now before you. The wards are on a raised plinth with separate egress and ingress for each room, and are, besides, roomy, and, what is of the utmost importance, well ventilated. Col. Wilkins kindly paid a visit to the hospital and expressed his entire satisfaction towards the erection and accommodation. The hospital is well equipped with all the necessary appliances, and will be in charge of a competent medical man having experience of the work. With a view to give regard to the feelings of the patients and their relatives, our Committee has, in addition to the doctor in charge of the hospital, decided to keep a native Vaidya, besides allowing the patients to be treated, if it is so desired by them or their relatives, by a medical man of their own. I take this opportunity of especially thanking, on behalf of my Committee, Mr. Du Boulay, through whose prompt and cordial co-operation our work has been greatly simplified and accelerated. In again thanking your Excellency for your kind presence here, I may be permitted fervently to hope that the time may not come for utilising this hospital, at least not to its utmost capacity, and that we may all be spared another anxious trial. I am sure nobody would be more pleased than your Excellency with such devoutly-to-be-wished-for consummation. Should our expectations fail, however, and we have to face another visitation of this dreaded disease, I may assure your Excellency that no efforts will be spared, and nothing will be left undone so far as we are concerned, to save, as far as it is possible to do so, the lives of those who may unfortunately have to be brought to this hospital.

H. E. the Governor in addressing the meeting said: "It gives me great pleasure to meet so many members of the Bhatia community, but I should have, of course, preferred that the reason for our meeting this morning should not have been in connection with this terrible epidemic of plague. For the last three years, as you are all aware, plague has been uppermost in the thoughts of every one, and, while, on the one hand, I regret that my early morning visits in various parts of the town have been in connection with the disease, on the other I doubt very much that it would have fallen to my lot to be acquainted with so many of the various communities of Bombay had it not been for the fact that my duty took me to the different hospitals in the city and brought me in communication with the members and chairmen of the several plague committees. Mr. Vassonji has expressed a wish that, possibly, this hospital might not come into use. I am sure none will re-echo that sentiment more heartily than myself, and I am glad to see that this community has very sensibly taken time by the forelock and has prepared itself for the coming struggle. We trust in Providence that one day plague will depart from us forever. Every effort that lies in our power has been made and will continue to be made to accomplish that end, and it is the sincerest wish of my heart to see the last of this great evil in the remaining year of my administration. I cannot help thinking that, when we look to the great sufferings which the people of Poona undergo at this moment, and which the people of Sholapur and other places in this Presidency have borne in the past, Bombay must thank itself that plague is not worse than it is. The influential and leading members of the Bhatia community deserve great praise for the prompt manner in which they subscribed Rs. 14,000 to meet the initial requirements of their hospital, and this, I consider, is one of the many instances in which the various communities of Bombay have shown themselves ready to help themselves, and to avail themselves of the advice and energies of the British officers who are in the midst of them. I am pleased to notice that Dr. Wilkins, whom you are glad to see once more among you after a brief holiday, has signified his satisfaction with the arrangements you have made. But the hospital itself stands in a place which has been associated from the first with plague, and I think the authorities as well as the people are fortunate in having an open space of such large dimensions available for the purpose of building camps and hospitals. In conclusion, it remains for me to compliment the community upon the hospital which they have erected. I sincerely trust that it may not be found necessary to have in it many patients, and I have no doubt that every arrangement enumerated by Mr. Vassonji will be made for the comfort of the patients. I declare this hospital open." (Applause).

After inspecting the different parts of the hospital His Excellency left the place.

THE predicted scarcity of pig iron is beginning to make itself felt in the United States, according to the "Iron Age" of New York, at least as regards foundry iron in the Western States. Instances are coming to light, it is stated, of foundries being obliged to "shut down" for several days awaiting receipts of needed raw material. So far it is believed that the trouble has been caused by the non-arrival of special brands desired for the usual mixture on which the foundry has been running, or to the deferring of purchases a little too long to secure shipments in time to ensure steady operation. But it is nevertheless a fact to be considered that the stoppage of foundries for ack of any kind of pig-iron is a new experience in the trade, which points to further trouble of the same character. While many consumers of iron are extremely careful not to run short in any part of their supply, a considerable percentage will always fight advancing prices and will buy from hand to mouth, expecting continually to be able to do better a little later. These are the people who are paying premiums for immediate delivery, and are thus running up prices beyond the quotations at which time contracts can be made. Enough of them are found in every iron-consuming centre to give increasing strength to a naturally strong market. From recent appearances "it will not be long before the slow buyers have taken all the available supply of pig-iron without regard to brand, and the famine will then be appreciated in earnest." Much inconvenience is being experienced in other branches of trade by reason of the extraordinary pressure for iron and steel. Work is being delayed on bridges and buildings because essential parts are not being delivered in time. It also extends into small wares, manufacturers using malleable castings being obliged to wait unreasonably long for the delivery of pieces needed to finish work which they have in hand. Annoyances of this character are being seriously felt in the hardware trade. "Those who are still sceptical about an iron famine," concludes the New York authority, "need only to interview a few manufacturers and consumers to unearth convincing evidence."

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending, at 6 a.m. on Saturday give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Plague. Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Southern, Fort Northern and Esplanade	0	0	2
B Mandvi, Chuckla, Umarkhadi and Dongri	5	1	15
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswadi, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Kumbharwada	5	1	15
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpatty, Walkeshwar and Mahalakshmi	2	0	12
E Mazagon, Tarwadi, 2nd Nazpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	4	1	16
F Parel, Sewree and Sion	0	1	12
G Mahim and Worlee	0	0	3
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	6	13
Total	16	10	88
Same date last year	9	11	70

The Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m., yesterday, give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Plague. Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	0	0	3
B Mandvi, Chuckla, Umarkhadi and Dongri	0	1	18
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Khumbharwada	1	1	14
D Khetwady, Girgaum, Chowpatty, Walkeshwar and Mahalakshmi	0	1	8
E Mazagon, Tarwady, 2nd Nagpada, Kamathipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	3	1	27
F Parel, Sewri and Sion	0	0	10
G Mahim and Worli	0	0	4
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	6	9
Total	4	10	93
Total plague deaths to date	47,238	41,357	
Same date last year	20	14	95

CHOLERA.

Attacks	1
Deaths	0

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE s s Heathdene, 2,050 tons, Commander H Sandel, arrived in harbour on Saturday last, from New York, 30th June, with a general cargo.

THE s s Akbar, 1,411 tons, Commander G Baldwin, arrived in harbour on Saturday last, from Mauritius, 30th July, with a cargo of sugar and 5 deck passengers. The vessel is consigned to Mr H C Joosub.

THE s s Afghan, 1,439 tons, Commander J Tenlon, arrived in harbour on Saturday last, from Mauritius, 27th July, with a cargo of sugar and 8 deck passengers. The vessel is consigned to Mr H C Joosub.

THE B I S N Co's s s Kola, 497 tons, Captain J Robertson sailed on Saturday last, for Karachi, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Lieut A C Godwin, Mr J G M Rannie, Mr Narayen Balwant, Mr J D Therer and 65 deck.

THE B I S N Co's s s Dumra, 762 tons, Commander E C Russell, arrived in harbour on Saturday last, from Karachi, 10th August, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Miss Read, Col McConachie, Mr J M Brice, Miss McIver, Mr F Brunton, Mr Bhadalie, Mr Cross, Mr and Mrs Wait, Mr R N Coghlan, Mr Sterling, Mr Meinmar and 19 deck.

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—AUG. 12.

Vessels.	Tons.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agent.
Clive		Beaumont	Wet Dock		R I Marine
Investigator		Hensinger	Do.		Do.
Lawrence		Kendall	Dry Dock		R I Marine
Minto		Ford	Dry Dock		R I Marine
Canning		Piffard	Wet Dock		R I Marine
Nancowry		Taylor			R I Marine
Clyde	2198	Denny			P & O Co
Mirzapore	2163	Coates			H C Joosub
Foylemore	2026	Ellis			Bombay Co
Bhandara	2215	Stuart			M M & Co
Mangalore	827	Cloke			Bombay Co
India	2590	Robertson			M M & Co
Nurani	2890	Sandilands			T M & Co
Clayer Hill	1828	Wigley			W & A G & Co

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—AUGUST 12.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Shed.	Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agents.
F	Assyria	970	Rickford	P Gulf	17-8	M M & Co
G	Hoscience	994	Hughes	P. Gulf	14-8	B & P S N Co
H&J	14 M S		Magdalis	745 H L Fleet R N		R I Navy
	Hulk	Tenasserim	1660	do	do	do.
L	Ponani	552	Fuckeera	(Repairing)		
M	Monarch	4770	Murray	Hull		T M & Co
N	Khalif	2249	Nash	Marseilles	14-8	K N & Co
Q	Satrunji	547	Ahmed			Shpnd & Co
R	King Arthur	1047		R S Ports	15-8	B & P S N Co

HARBOUR WALL.

Sabarmati	524	Fuckeera		Spkrl & Co
Bahaduri	829	Ahmed	Karachi	12-8 Do.
Brahmani	624	Cassum	Repairing	Do.
Indravati	513	Adam	M Goa	12-8 Do.

VICTORIA DOCK.

Shed.	Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agents.
1	Mikado	2305	Boyes	Hull	12-8	F M & Co
3	R Rubattino	3044	Saporite	Genoa	15-8	F Balduino
4	Singapore	2451	Pizzarello	Hongkong	12-8	F Balduino
5	Ballaarat	2850	Field	London	26-8	P & O Co
7	Shannon	2019	Widmer	Aden	13-8	P & O Co
8	Obra	3495	Brown	Japan	14-8	M M & Co
12	C Macfarlane	3107	Macmahon			F M & Co

MEREWETHER DRY DOCK.

Ningchow	1735	Redway	London	W & A G & Co

*Probable date of departure.

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

SATURDAY EVENING, AUGUST 12.

YESTERDAY the financial quotations in London were unchanged for all denominations, Consols continuing at 105 5-8, French Rentes at 99 3-4, Paris Exchange on London at 25·24 1-2 fcs., Indian Sterling Loan at 112 1-2, 3 1-2 per cent, Rupee Securities at £66 3-4, Exchange on India at 30 days' sight at ls. 3 13-16d., Bar Silver at 27 11-16d., per oz. In New York Bar Silver was 1-8 cent. lower, at 60 3-8 cents per oz., while demand Exchange on London was unchanged at 4·86 dollars. The shipments of specie comprise £40,000 in Silver, and £20,000 in Gold to Bombay ; £40,000 in Silver and 10,000 in Gold to Calcutta ; £9,000 in Silver to Hongkong, and £20,000 to Shanghai.

To-day Consols advanced 1-4 per cent., to 105 7-8; French Rentes 1-4 per cent., to 100 ; Paris Exchange on London 1-2 centime, to 25·25 fcs. Indian Sterling Loan remained at 112 1-2, and Rupee Securities at £66 3-4. Bar Silver was 1-16d. higher, at 27 3-4d. per oz. ; while in New York the metal was unchanged at 60 3-8 cents per oz., also demand Exchange on London at 4·86 dollars. There specie shipped was £5,000 in Silver to Hongkong, and £20,000 to Shanghai.

No. 1 Club Wheat was quoted yesterday at 29 1-8s. per 492lbs., July-August shipment, to Hull, sellers via the Canal ; White Delhi at 28 1-2s, June-July shipment, to Hull, buyers via the Canal. For Guzerat Yellow Rapeseed the quotation was 38 1-4s. per 416lbs., August-September shipment, to Havre, sellers via the Canal, market firm ; for Brown Rapseed, 355, July-August shipment, to Antwerp, business done via the Caral, in a firm market ; for Linseed, 40 1-4s, July-August shipment, to Amsterdam, business done via the Canal, market firm in tone. To-day Brown Rapeseed was quoted at 35 1-4s., August-September shipment, to Antwerp, business done via the Canal, market firm ; Linseed at 40 1-2s., August-September shipment, to Amsterdam, buyers via the Canal, in a firm market.

In Liverpool spot prices advanced all round yesterday. Mid.-Americans being 1-32d. higher, at 3 15-32d. per lbs. ; American Arrivals were 3-32d. more in all positions, extreme quotations being 3 31-64d. per lb., for August delivery, and 3 27-64d. for December-January. The market closed firm, Surats firmer, Arrivals firm. The day's Sales were 8,000 bales, and the Imports *nil*. The Manchester market was quiet.

Spot Mid.-Americans advanced 1-8d. to-day in the Liverpool Cotton market, to 3 19-32d. ; and American Arrivals 1-64d. to 3-64d., to 3 17-32d. for August, and 3 7-16d. for December-January delivery. The day's Sales were 7,000 bales, and the Imports 2,000 bales. The market closed firm, Surats firm, Arrivals firmer. The Manchester market was quiet. The total sales in Liverpool during the week ending yesterday were 19,000 bales less than in the week preceding, at 40,000 bales. The amount forwarded to Consumers was 13,000 bales lower, at 44,000 bales ; and the week's Imports were 13,000 bales more, at 26,000 bales. The total Stock decreased by 31,000 bales and stood yesterday at 1,016,000 bales.

Ready Mid.-Uplands advanced in New York 1-8 cent., to 6 1-2 cents per lbs. ; August Futures 16 points to 5·91 cents, and December 14 points, to 6 20 cents.

The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were 1,000 bales.

To-day Ready Mid-Uplands remained at 6 1-2 cents per lbs. ; August Futures declined 5 points, to 6.86 cents, and December 4 points, to 6.16 cents. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were 3,000 bales. The total quantity of cotton in sight yesterday was 11,120,000 bales, compared with 11,090,000 bales at the end of the previous week.

The shipments of Cottons during the month of July comprised 28,400,000 yards, or 7,700 bales and 4,600 cases, of "Plain Cottons" to Bombay ; 97,950,000 yards, or 26,600 bales and 7,000 cases to Calcutta ; 7,100,000 yards, or 2,000 bales and 1,300 cases to Karachi ; 6,250,000 yards,or 2,100 bales and 800 cases to Madras. Of "Coloured Cottons" 8,650,000 yards were shipped to Calcutta, 6,950,000 yards to Bombay, 1,250,000 yards to Karachi, 1,050,000 yards to Madras. The missions of "Printed Cottons" amounted to 12,000,000 yards to Bombay, 7,250,000 yards to Calcutta, 2,250,000 yards to Karachi, 1,900,000 yards to Madras. The shipments of Twist were 1,350,000 lbs. to Madras, 830,000 lbs to Bombay, 400,000 lbs. to Calcutta, 100,000 lbs. to Karachi.

The local cotton market has been quite but steady to-day, with a small business passing.

WHEAT AND SEEDS are quiet and unchanged.

The Receipts of produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows :—

Cotton	1,088	bales.
Wheat	5,86	cwts.
Linseed	2,230	..
Rapeseed	3,757	..
Poppyseed	1,389	..
Castorseed	1,310	..
Rice	47,520	..

EXCHANGE opened steady in tone at 1s. 31-32d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, and 1s. 4 3-16d. for three months' sight credits. There was but little business reported, and rates closed steady as follows :—

Bank Bills on Demand	1s. 3 31-32d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 3 31-32d.	,,
Credits 3 months' sight	1s. 4 3-16d.	,,
Francs	170 1-4	,,

GOVERNMENT PAPER rates are steady at 100 5-16 and 100 1-4 for 3 1-2 per cents, for money and account, respectively, and 94 1-2 for Tarees.

SHARES are quiet. Manockjee Petit mill are Rs. 5 higher ; Brend's Cawnpore Press, Rs. 17 1-2 ; Prince of Wales Press, Rs. 1 1-4 ; Bank of Bombay are Rs. 7 1-2 lower, at Rs. 1,230 per share.

BANK OF BENGAL.

THE following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 8th August, as compared with the statement of 1st August, 1899 :—

LIABILITIES.	August 1. Rs. A P.	August 8. Rs. A P.
Capital paid-up	2,00,00,000 0 0	2,00,00,000 0 0
Reserve Fund	85,00,000 0 0	85,00,000 0 0
Public Deposits, &c.	2,21,38,503 12 7	2,16,54,920 11 10
Other Deposits, &c.	5,50,22,051 10 9	5,50,22,907 1 3
Bank Post Bills, &c.	7,07,321 4 0	7,00,341 11 8
Sundries	22,03,274 11 1	22,03,535 8 5
	10,95,71,157 6 5	10,90,85,675 1 2

ASSETS.	Rs. A P.	Rs. A. P.
Government Securities	81,19,372 0 0	78,87,496 0 0
Other authorised Investmts.	81,56,553 0 0	81,56,053 0 0
Loans on Govt. and other authorised Securities	1,51,18,676 1 4	1,57,55,937 5 1
Accounts of Credit do.	2,04,37,132 3 0	2,01,24,961 13 9
Bills discounted, &c.	1 81,14,417 2 10	1 69,72,301 5 11
Balances with other Banks.	7,80,651 12 11	4,49,597 15 3
Bullion	6,100 3 7	5,950 3 7
Dead Stock	13,15,197 15 7	13,15,826 0 4
Stamps	9,230 7 7	9,603 7 10
Sundries	17,65,939 15 11	17,49,494 8 2
Cash, &c., at Head Office	1,24,17,086 11 9	1,16 27,162 0 3
Do. at Branches	2 28,31,379 5 11	2 45,22,911 5 0
Rs.	10 95,71,157 6 5	10,90,85,675 1 2

LIABILITIES.	Rs.	
Government Balance at Head Office	11,11,424	Dec.
at Branches Do.	6,31,835	Inc.
Other Deposits	8·6	inc.
Post Bills	7,010	Dec.
ASSETS.		
Bank's Investments	2,31,876	Dec.
Loans	1,38,261	Inc.
Accounts of Credit	1,87,769	Inc.
Mercantile Bills	11,42,116	Dec.
Cash at Head Office	7,89,984	Dec.
Do at Branches	16,98,532	Inc.

HOME REMITTANCES.

THE following is the weekly memorandum of remittances to the Home Treasury by means of Council Bills of the 6th August, 1899 :—

	£
1 Amount to be remitted during 1899-1900	17,000,000
2 Remitted from 1st April, 1899, to 5th Aug., 1899	5,570,900
3 Balance to be remitted from 6th Aug., 1899, to 31st March, 1900	11,429,100

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, Aug. 11.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed firm. Surats firmer.

Good Bhownuggur, 2 26-32.

The Manchester Market has been quiet.

2 3-4 per cent. Consols 105 5-8
3 per cent. Rentes 99 3-4
3 1-2 per cent. Sterling Loan 112 1-2
3 1-2 per cent. Rupee Papers 66 3-4
Bar Silver 27 11-16

The sum of about £220,000 has been paid into the Bank of England.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The Messageries Maritimes Company s. s. Sydney, which left Bombay on Tuesday, the 1st August, at noon, arrived at Suez, on Thursday, the 10th inst., at 11 p. m.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

EUROPE.

MARRIAGES.

FRIPP—STEPHENSON—August 12, in Free St Stephen's Church, Edinburgh, Steuart Fripp, Loco. Supt, Rural Light Railway, India, second son of Stuart Fripp, Esq, of "Summerlands," Clifton, Bristol, to Isabella Bertram, daughter of J B Stephenson, Esq, 3, Woodburn Terrace, Edinburgh. (By cable.)

KETTLEWELL—LYE—July 20, at Torquay, A B Kettlewell (of the Indian Civil Service), son of Col T Kettlewell, Indian Staff Corps, to Mary Helen Elizabeth, daughter of H W Lee.

DEATH.

ARBUTHNOT—July 21, at Bridge Street, Westminter, C T Arbuthnot, late Madras Civil Service, aged 82.

JAPAN.

DEATH.

MORRISS—June 10, at Yokohama, Selina Charlotte, widow of Edward Morriss, late Manager, Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

COXON—August 10, at 7-3, Theatre Road, Calcutta, the wife of Atwell J Coxon, of a son.

CUMBERLEGE—August 8, at Bangalore, the wife of Lieut A F Cumberlege, R E, of a son.

MOSS—August 3, at Royapuram, Madras, the wife of H A Moss, Executive Engineer, P W D, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

KNAPP—MOORE—August 9, at St George's Cathedral, Madras, by the Rev A Acheson Williams, assisted by the Rev J Sharp, Arthur Rowland Knapp, India Civil Service, to Florence Annie, second daughter of the Rev E Moore, D D, Principal of St Edmond Hall, Oxford.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** ALL communications intended for publication in our columns should be addressed to the Editor and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

MONDAY, AUGUST 14, 1899.

THE formal opening of the Government Research Laboratory at Parel afforded an excellent opportunity of showing to the public the whole process of manufacturing Haffkine's plague prophylactic, and explaining the principles on which that method of affording protection is based. It has been long known that an attack of certain forms of disease gives the person who recovers from it practical immunity against another attack of the same malady. As was mentioned by M. Haffkine recently in his lecture before the Royal Society, Mahomedan physicians turned this observation to practical account by inoculating healthy people with a mild dose of small-pox, so as to protect them from the often fatal and always disfiguring attack of the disease in its usual form. Jenner improved on that process by using vaccine—the pus of cow-pox, which is simply the small-pox that has become attenuated by passing through the blood of the cow. Pasteur carried the matter further by a generalisation of the greatest importance. It occurred to him that the germs of infective diseases might be sufficiently brought under control in the Laboratory, and sufficiently attenuated or sterilised so as to be capable of being introduced into the body of healthy animals to endow them with the resisting power against disease that an attack of that disease in the regular way would confer. The success achieved along this line of research exceeded all anticipation. The deadly disease of anthrax, so fatal to cattle, was mastered. Sheep and poultry were delivered from maladies that resisted all the resources of curative medicine. Rabies, the frightful malady of hydrophobia, can be averted by an application of the same principle. Dr. Roux has deprived diphtheria of half its terrors by a curative serum, sought and found on Pasteurian lines. Cholera and typhoid can be warded off by prophylactics, the efficacy of which has been placed beyond doubt or cavil by experiments carried out with great care and thoroughness,—and in the case of cholera on the largest scale. When, therefore, M. Haffkine, who had solved the problem of providing a prophylactic against the scourge of cholera, came to Bombay in September 1896 to endeavour to accomplish the same task for plague, there was good ground for anticipating an equally successful result. At that time little was known of the plague bacillus. Dr. Kitasato, the Japanese savant, had isolated the germ of the disease, which, in outward semblance resembling a little rod, belongs to the class of microbes known as bacilli. But there are dozens of bacilli exactly resembling that of plague which are perfectly harmless. While the controversy as to whether the disease that broke out in Mandvi towards the end of 1896 was true plague was still in progress, a Native practitioner, who was very confident that it was, sent the bacillus to Dr. Kitasato to have the point settled. In two months the reply came back from that expert—the bacillus sent from Bombay was not that of plague. M. Haffkine, by patient experiment, arrived at a means of differentiating the plague microbe from all others by special culture, and the first difficulty was surmounted. The bacilli when in suitable surroundings multiply by fissure with extraordinary rapidity. While this process of multiplication is in progress they absorb a great deal of nutriment, and on the other hand throw off a poison, termed toxin by the experts. It is this toxin that proves fatal to the patient. It also proves fatal to the bacilli themselves when it destroys or poisons the nutriment on which they depend for their growth. When that happens before the patient succumbs there is a chance of recovery, but in eighty per cent. of the cases it is the patient who dies first. M. Haffkine cultivated plague germs in the medium or broth to which some cocoa-nut oil was added. In a couple of days the germ begins to grow downwards from the floating oil like stalactites in a cave. Only plague germs do this. If the glass vessel be gently shaken the germs descend from the stalactites like snow flakes—a further proof of their authenticity. In some six weeks the germs have increased to such an extent that they have exhausted the nutriment in the medium and left toxin in its place. Major Bannerman, I.M.S., who is in charge of the Laboratory in M. Haffkine's absence in Europe, gave a very clear resume of the process which had been shown in operation by Drs. Marsh and Hanna, Captain Milne and Dr. Gibson. The medium or broth is made from goat's flesh ; but to obviate objection on the part of vegetarians, Brahmins, Jains and others, experiments have been made with a view to dispense with flesh of any kind. A very good medium has been elaborated from eggs and even from flour. It should be stated that the medium, whatever it may be, is sterilised before the plague germ is added to it. The plague germs being procured in considerable quantities, a very little is infused into large fermentation flasks which are left to ferment for six weeks in a dark chamber. They again multiply and excrete toxin. When they are subjected for an hour to a degree of heat sufficient to kill or sterilise them in fifteen minutes, the prophylactic is decantred into flasks and is ready for use. A small quantity injected into the arm confers immunity from plague in nearly every case ; when it does not succeed in doing that it renders recovery from an attack of plague nearly certain. As everyone knows, in unprotected cases some eighty per cent. prove fatal. Lord Sandhurst in his address referred to the experience of Hubli, Damaun, Dharwar, and elsewhere as evidence of the value of inoculation. General Burnett at Poona has induced the Native regiments in the Cantonments to seek this protection. They have been all inoculated with their followers, the officers setting the example. There have been no cases amongst them, although plague is raging all around. As it is but too probable that Bombay may be again visited by plague as the cold weather approaches, it is very desirable that inoculation should be resorted to in time, so as to secure at all events some considerable proportion of the community against its ravages. Why should not our people make full use of a means of protection which is supplied from Bombay to every place threatened by plague from the Mauritius to Cyprus?

A TEETOTAL soldier systematically endeavours to set off his temperance against any failing which may distinguish him, and when blamed by his superior officer for a fault, imagines his abstinence should shield him. But fortunately the soldier abstainer shines over his non-abstaining comrade in so many respects, according to the General Secretary of the Army Temperance Association, that their officers must wish well to the Association. It is demonstrated to have produced a decrease in crime, and that the abstainers keep their health better than non-abstainers. On the latter point some doubt has been cast which the Rev. J. H. Bateson, the General Secretary, is inclined to resent, and in his report he urges it as "extremely desirable that statistics should be prepared, for all sorts of statements are made with regard to the work of the Association in relation to diseases such as enteric fever and cholera. During recent months adverse critics have made the most astounding statements with regard to the prevalence of enteric fever among members, but in no single instance has he seen these statements authoritatively substantiated. Such criticisms, he truly observes, are calculated to harm and to discredit a work which undoubtedly has been, and is, a great help to many in the leading of steady and self-controlled lives. Wild and prejudiced statements are made on both sides of the question, and what is wanted are the true facts of the case, which Mr. Bateson hopes to be able, in the near future, to supply. But with regard to crime no room exists for diverse opinions ; the statistics year after year show that the work of the Association has a most beneficial effect upon the army in relation to conduct. There are many who claim that the members of the Army Temperance Association are not only more trustworthy, better behaved, and healthier than their fellows, but that they are steadier drills and better shots. At all events they have better opportunities of obtaining employment or completion of their period of service with the colours, and that fact should have its effect on the roll of membership. Unfortunately, however, the pledge seems to be too lightly taken, to Mr. Bateson's great grief, and he warns soldiers that it is better not to sign the pledge than to sign it without the intention of keeping it. Many men do this on the principle better to have signed and broken than never to have signed at all. If, as Mr. Bateson says, the members of the Association are by no means patterns of perfection, how can non-members be expected to approach within measurable distance of that happy condition? They will sign and drink, and drink and sign again, the operation forming a pleasant little diversion for the high-spirited, devil-may-care soldier and a subject for discussion among his comrades. At the same time Mr. Bateson wishes to have them understand that to sign a pledge is to take an oath or something very near to it, and he wants no signatures to his paste-boards except of those men who mean to keep the pledge they sign. During the past year, it seems, the membership fell off—from 21,574 to 20,668. The chief reason for this diminution is said to be the North-Western Frontier Campaign. As was shown in the last annual report of the Association, the losses which the Association suffered in Corps which were on service, and which were moved in relief, caused a decrease in the average membership of 1,236. But that was not all. In the year prior to the campaign the monthly membership averaged 22,810, and in March 1897 was 22,987. This high membership during the first few months of 1897-8, before the outbreak of war, raised the average for the whole year, and produced the average membership of 21,574 for the year, showing only a decrease of 1,236. As a matter of fact, it is shown that the real loss suffered by the Association is in the difference between membership on the 31st March 1897, and the same date in 1898, namely, 2,623, the difference between 22,987 and 20,364. In the last annual report it was stated that "a decrease in the average membership of 1,236 members, as a result of the Frontier Campaign, was not so great as might have been expected," and all things taken into consideration, a total loss of 2,623 members is not considered excessive.

ALTHOUGH we have received a considerable amount of rain in Bombay island within the past eight days, we are still more than twenty inches below normal, and the mofussil has scarcely benefited at all. In some districts, believing that at last the rains had really set in, agriculturists resumed transplanting operations, only to cease again as the downpour stopped—and the young plants withered for want of water. The position at the close of the week according to official reports is even worse than last. A week ago districts crying out for early rain and prophesying what might happen, now report the sowing operations suspended, transplaintiug retarded, young crops withering, and cattle suffering. Hyderabad (Sind) makes the most serious report :—Water supply deficient ; cattle dying in Bandi and Tando Bago for want of fodder, Karachi reports the water-supply to be deficient in certain canals, fodder scarce and cattle weak. In Saikarpur many water courses have almost ceased flowing and drought is impending. Upper Sind Frontier reports fodder scarce in Kashmor. No rain had fallen in Ahmedabad up to Saturday except a slight shower at night, consequently the rainfall is still insufficient in the whole district. Standing crops are nearly withered and fodder supply can no longer be considered ample. In Broach agricultural operations are at a standstill for want of rain and fodder is getting scarce and dear. Up to the present, however, cattle are in good condition. The Panch Mahals district is not so fortunate, as cattle are already suffering from lack of fodder, while Bijapur cattle too are getting lean for want of grazing and dry fodder is only sufficient to last two months. Young crops at Thana are withering and transplantation is stopped for want of rain. Kolaba received rain, but not enough to be of any practical value. Fodder is insufficient in Khandesh and is running short in Nasik. Ahmednagar report shows that sowing has been stopped throughout the district. No rain fell during the week in the Belgaum district ; grasshoppers have become destructive, prices continue high, but up to the present the condition of artisans and labourers as well as cattle is described as moderate. Young kharif crops are withering and sowing operations retarded in Dharwar, Rajkot, and Baroda which last-named district feels the want of water in all parts. In Kanara rain is urgently wanted everywhere. Rice plants in high and salt marsh lands continue to dry up, and in low lands they have begun to fade and their growth is stunted. This week's reports may show the outlook less gloomy as rain continues and the meteorogical reports now are more hopeful.

THE first of the Presidency matches has ended in a draw, the Parsees with four wickets in hand requiring 100 runs to avert a single innings defeat. Whatever consolation there is to be drawn from a moral victory the Englishmen are justly entitled to take, as nothing but want of time prevented the Parsees from suffering a crushing defeat. The Presidency team was very strong all round, and any impartial person will agree that the Parsees were overplayed at all points of the game. They were very unfortunate in not having the services of two of their best players, but as a set-off the Presidency lacked Messrs. Raikes and Jardine, two of the best cricketers in the Presidency. The match will ever be memorable, for it was full of striking incidents. A total of 364 is a record not only in these encounters, but also in any good class cricket which has occurred in Bombay, while Captain Greig's magnificent innings of 184 is also a record individual score. In addition to his success with the bat he bowled well and fielded brilliantly, and he came out of the match resplendent in cricketing glory. His batting was as much appreciated by the Native community as by the people of his own race, and throughout they displayed great impartiality in awarding praise. The Parsees did not accomplish all that was expected, and, but for the coolness of Messrs. H. D. Kanga and R. Mody in both innings, the game would have been lost. They are both new players in representative cricket, and they played with the shadow of impending defeat hanging over them, and, though this fact does draw out the greatest qualities of nerve, it also threw a great responsibility on them. It must be said for the defeated team that they "played the game" throughout in the best spirit, taking the fortune of war as it came like true sportsmen.

THE P. and O. s. s. Egypt, which left Bombay on the 29th ultimo, arrived at Marseilles on Saturday, the 12th instant.

AMONGST the passengers who proceeded to Europe on Saturday afternoon, by the P. and O. Co.'s mail steamer Arabia, were the Hon'ble Mr. S. B. Doig, M. Inst. C. E., Chief Engineer and Secretary to Government, Public Works Department ; the Hon'ble Mr. R. S. Aikman, I. C. S., Judge of the High Court, Allahabad ; the Hon'ble Mr. Justice J. F. Stevens of the Calcutta High Court ; the Hon'ble Mr. Finucane, I. C. S., Secretary to Government in the Revenue Department, Bengal ; Colonel Martelli, Resident, Baroda ; Colonel H. A. Vincent, Resident in Bikaneer ; Brigadier-General Saunders, R. A., Madras ; Mr. R. N. Coghlan, I. C. S., Collector of Customs, Sind ; Mr. J. F. Woodroffe, Advocate-General, Calcutta ; Surgeon-Major Prall of the J. J. Hospital ; and General Stewart.

ACCORDING to a Rangoon correspondent, the Durhams intend sending a team to Poona to compete for Lord Harris's Football Cup.

THE 17th Bengal Cavalry have had several more cases of cholera since they moved into camp ; but judging by the mortality the outbreak is by no means virulent.

A GOVERNMENT Order has been issued to the Resident in Travancore and Cochin, and to the Political Agents of Pudukkotta, Banganapalle, and Sandur, stating that these Native States will be included in the Census of 1901 as they were in that of 1891.

THERE were two cases and three deaths from cholera in Karachi on the 8th instant.

COLONEL W. Hill, Assistant Adjutant General for Musketry at Army Headquarters, take three months' privilege leave to England.

THE interruption of telegraphic communication between Mandi and Kulu, which began on the 5th instant, is reported to be due to floods, which have washed away some fifteen miles of line.

COLONEL Prickett, Assistant Adjutant General at Lucknow, and temporarily commanding the Oudh District, is granted 60 days' leave from the 18th, the Oudh Command devolving in his absence on Colonel G. L. R Richardson.

THE revised edition of the Transport Regulations has been sanctioned by Government, and is likely to be issued within the next three months. The new Bengal Route Book is also in the press, and its issue may be expected during the coming winter.

THE Hon'ble Mr. J. S. Beresford, Chief Engineer, Irrigation Department, Punjab, proceeds on three months' privilege leave this week, and will be succeeded in the Irrigation Secretariat by Mr. A. B. Phelan, Superintending Engineer. We understand that Mr. Beresford will retire from the service early next year.

THE following figures represent the working of the South Indian Railway for the half-year ended the 30th June :—Probable gross receipts, Rs. 49,90,000 ; probable net earnings, 19,00,000 ; estimated amount of the Company's share of the surplus profits, Rs. 1,28,000. The Company's share of the surplus profits for the corresponding period of 1893 amounted to Rs. 1,47,653.

ON the night of the 30th July a gang of Waziris raided the village of Darra Shah Hasan in the Bannu District, where the shop of one Kala Ram seems to have been the main object of their attention. They wounded two men, ransacked and plundered the place, and carried away with them the shopkeeper's little nephew, a child three years' old, and made off in the direction of the Gambatti and Kholboi Passes.

STATISTICS of the recent outbreak of cholera in the 17th Bengal Cavalry at Mian Mir up to the 8th instant show 39 admissions to hospital, including 21 sowars, and 2 deaths, including 2 soldiers. There have been 14 cases in camp, and 4 deaths ; six cases and two deaths being of sowars. Amongst the men of the regiment, therefore, there were altogether 27 seizures and 4 deaths, and amongst the non-combatants 26 seizures and 11 deaths.

GOVERNMENT has finally approved of the proposals of the Ootacamund Municipality to raise a loan of Rs. 1,00,000 in the open market for the purpose of acquiring the catchment area of the Marlimund Reservoir. It will also contribute a lakh of rupees towards this object, and has approved of the proposal of the Municipality to obtain the other lakh by raising the tax on buildings and the water and drainage tax to the maximum rates of 8 1-2 and 8 per cent. respectively.

A CORRESPONDENT writes :—On the 22nd and 23rd instant, the rise of to tide in Calcutta will be the greatest that has been known for many years, and possibly the Port Commissioners' jetties will be inundated, the more especially if a cyclonic whirl of the rainy season happens to be in force about that time. No doubt the river will top its banks in many places where the ground is not very high, such as Koila Ghat, at the bottom of Hare Street, and be pouring into the drains at the roadside. There will probably be a considerable bore on the advent of the flood wave, at about 10 a. m. and 10 p. m. on the 22nd and 23rd, and, as the freshets are just now exceptionally strong, there will probably be many accidents on the river to the small craft, cargo boats, etc.

THERE are 115 factories in the Punjab subject to the provisions of the Factories Act, but there was only one prosecution during the year for failure to comply with the law. Given thorough and systematic inspection, this must be pronounced a very gratifying result, but the report complains that, while in some districts inspections were unnecessarily frequent, the two statutory annual visits were not paid to certain factories in the Delhi, Hissar, Gurgaon, Multan, Lahore and Peshawar districts. On the whole, however, the health of the operatives and the sanitary conditions under which they work are said to have been satisfactory. The only general complaint is that the provisions of the Act requiring a weekly holiday are not strictly observed.

LORD Curzon's views on the subject of office procedure are now being circulated to Local Governments for adoption as far as is practicable. The main reform suggested is the curtailment of note writing, a practice which was gradually assuming enormous proportions, the encouragement of more frequent personal consultation among the heads of different departments to settle differences of opinions and views, and the greater expedition of work. Endeavour will be made to work more on the lines now followed in the great departments of State in England. It will be very interesting to see whether the Viceroy will be thus able to change the tradition of half a century with a single stroke of his pen.

THERE appears to be a boom in house property in Colombo just now. A correspondent, who does not wish to pose as an alarmist, writes to a Ceylon contemporary to point out that, his bloom, like so many others, cannot last. He says ;—"As Colombo property is undoubtedly valuable and Ceylon is in a flourishing condition, it is very possible that inflation will continue and rents will rise for the space, of about two years, and then the slump will take place for a great depression will always follow a great and abnormal rise. There are many things to militate against a very much larger rise in the property of Colombo. What then is there to justify this rise before alluded to? True, plumbago has helped very considerably to keep business brisk ; but it is not large enough an item to affect the general rise in value of Colombo property. The truth of the matter is, I think, investors are suffering from a mild attack of the land craze, which has so often ended disastrously for other towns."

THE area under sugarcane in Bengal this year is estimated at 868,300 acres, which is somewhat less than the total of last year. These figures, however, do not illustrate the general extension of cultivation since last year, shown by the district returns. The extension would have exhibited an increase of nearly 18,000 acres since 1893 but for a reduction in Nadia, Pabna, and Manbhum. The first forecast anticipates an outturn above the normal in six districts, and a normal outturn in 12 districts. In other districts the estimate is below the normal. Generally speaking the crop is expected to be good in the comparatively dry districts of Behar, Orissa, and Chota Nagpur, and indifferent in the damper districts of Lower Bengal. Altogether the crop is estimated on the returns at 96 per cent of a normal crop, as against 89 per cent last year, but, as there is a tendency on the part of some officers to underestimate the outturn, it is anticipated that the crop will be about normal on the acreage sown.

A DETAILED and final reconnaissance for the Simla Kalka Railway has now been completed by Mr. Harrington, the Chief Engineer and Agent. The line will be about 59 miles in length and will be divided into six stages, namely, from Kalka to Dharampore, Dharampore to Kandraghat, Kandraghat to Kathaighat, Kathaighat to Tara Devi, Tara Devi to Bhadaighat, and Bhadaighat to Simla. The proposed alignment will necessitate the construction of three important tunnels, viz., Kotispur, 2,750 ; Barogh, 5,800 ; and Tara Devi, 1,200 feet ; and about half a dozen minor tunnels here and there. The question of alignment has been found very difficult all along the route, but the project now surveyed will not particularly interfere with the existing cart road, and that question has been found more difficult when the line enters Simla, as it has been decided to avoid interference with private properties as much as possible and to spoil the natural beauty of the place as little as possible. To find a suitable central position for the terminus has not been easy, as facilities have had to be kept open for future extensions to Chota Simla and Mashobra. With all this in view it has been decided that, after leaving Bhadaighat, the line will traverse the south-west face of Prospect Hill and thence continue along the western flank of Observatory Hill, passing below Delville and above Bilaspore House, and, thence, crossing under the narrow neck at Girighat (Summer Hill) by a curved tunnel 350 feet long, and on along the northern slopes of the Ridge until the line reaches a point below Gorton Castle, where it crosses the Simla hill by a tunnel, to the proposed terminus, which will be on the positions now occupied by bullock train and tonga offices

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE POLITICAL CRISIS IN FRANCE.

CONSPIRACY TO OVERTHROW THE FRENCH GOVERNMENT.

ARREST OF M. DEROULEDE AND TWENTY-TWO OTHERS.

LONDON, AUG. 13.

M. Deroulede has been arrested at his residence, but the reason is as yet unexplained.

LATER.

M. Paul Deroulede and a number of leaders of different so-called Nationalist Leagues were suddenly arrested on a charge of conspiracy to overthrow the Government.

AUG. 13.

Thirty-seven warrants have been issued in connection with the conspiracy to overthrow the French Government, and twenty-three have already been arrested, including Messrs. Deroulede and Habert and many aristocrats.

THE DUKE OF ORLEANS' AGENT ARRESTED.

M. Buffet, agent of the Duke of Orleans, was arrested in the act of crossing the Belgian frontier.

PROGRESS OF THE DREYFUS TRIAL.

GENERAL MERCIER HOOTED.

AUG. 12.

The public hearing of the Dreyfus case has been resumed.

LATER.

General Mercier's evidence in Court, to-day, was a disappointment to the anti-Dreyfusites.

The General expatiated on Colonel Schwarzkoppen's widespread system of espionage, and explained the communication of the secret documents to the Court Martial by the assertion that the discovery of the bordereau brought France to the brink of war with Germany.

AUG. 13.

General Mercier in his evidence explained that France was unable to risk a war with Germany for military reasons, and also because Russia's attitude was uncertain.

M. Casimir Perier demanded to be reheard in order to rebut General Mercier's statement.

On leaving the Court, General Mercier was hooted.

M. DELCASSE'S VISIT TO ST. PETERSBURG.

The "Cologne Gazette" learns that M. Delcasse's visit to St. Petersburg has not resulted in a common agreement to prevent war with the Transvaal, though Dr. Leyds in his defiant speeches hinted at the Transvaal being able to count upon European support.

ITALY AND CHINA.

ITALIAN RAILWAY PROJECT.

Italy has asked the Tsung-li-Yamen to concede to an Italian syndicate the construction of a railway from a point on the Chekiang Coast to the Poyang Lake, and also between the Western Hills of Peking.

It is generally anticipated that China will refuse to grant the concession asked.

THE RUMOURED ALLIANCE BETWEEN CHINA AND JAPAN.

BRING CHINA WITHIN THE COMITY OF NATIONS.

The *Times'* Tokio correspondent states that the rumours of an impending alliance between China and Japan are without foundation.

The Japanese press declares that any growing friendship between the two Empires will be utilised solely to bring China within the comity of nations.

DESTRUCTIVE HURRICANE IN THE WEST INDIES.

AUG. 11.

A terrible hurricane devastated the Leeward Islands on the 7th instant, causing immense damage and much distress.

The force of it was felt worst at Puerto Rico where three hundred people perished at Ponce alone, and one hundred thousand were rendered destitute.

At Mont Serrat upwards of one hundred people were killed.

THE EMPEROR WILLIAM WILL VISIT THE QUEEN.

The Emperor William will pay a visit to Queen Victoria on the 15th November.

CRICKET NEWS.

Lancashire has beaten Essex by eight wickets.

Kent has beaten the Australians by two wickets.

Warwickshire has beaten Worcestershire by 204 runs.

Middlesex has beaten Gloucestershire by nine wickets.

The following matches resulted in a draw, viz., Surrey v. Yorkshire, Somerset v. Sussex, and Leicester v. Hampshire.

THE GERMAN EMPEROR'S VISIT TO ENGLAND.

The London correspondent of the "Pioneer" wires:—

—The Kaiser's visit to the Queen at Windsor has been tentatively fixed for November 15th, but the date is subject to future alteration.

The "Figaro" relates, on the authority of a guest, that at a Potsdam dinner party in February last year, in reply to the Empress, the Emperor remarked: "The Dreyfus affair does not concern me. It is agitating France, but as a German I have no business with it."

"But humanity!" asked the Empress. "Humanity for me," rejoined the Emperor, "ends at the Vosges. Any intervention by me would injure Dreyfus. I have no positive knowledge of the affair except what my Ministers have stated in the Reichstag. These things are not in my province."

Herr von Bulow had at this time just denied the existence of relations between Dreyfus and Germany.

The "Figaro" says that immediately after the publication of the facsimile of the "bordereau" Esterhazy called upon the German Military Attache, who said: "Are you the author of the "bordereau"?" "Yes," replied Esterhazy.

"Then," cried Colonel von Schwarzkoppen, "you are the biggest scoundrel that ever lived," and drove him out of the house.

THE INTERNATIONAL CRICKET MATCH.

THE ENGLISH SIDE.

For the final test match at the Oval the English eleven will be chosen from the following; the actual side will not be selected until Monday morning:—MacLaren, Jackson, Ranjitsinhji, Fry, Townsend, Bradley, Jones of Notts, Hayward, Lockwood, Brockwell, Lilley, Denton, and Rhodes.

NEWSPAPER COPYRIGHT.

M. Justice North, yesterday, awarded the "Times" copyright against the publisher Lane respecting the reports of Lord Rosebery's speeches.

The effect upon the parasitic Press has been almost a panic.

USE OF THE REVOLVER AT CALCUTTA.

AN EXTRAORDINARY STORY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, AUG. 13.

Yesterday, before Mr. P. N. Mookerjee, Deputy Magistrate of Sealdah, Mr. Driscoll, Assistant Engineer, Linde British Refrigerator Company, Ballighatta, laid a complaint against Mr. Martin, Engineer in charge of the factory, of voluntarily causing grievous hurt with a revolver. Mr. Driscoll stated that in May last he resigned his appointment, giving a month's notice, which would have expired on 30th June, and on the 26th of that month, finding some of the machinery out of working order, he went to Mr. Martin's house to tell him of the defect. He was told by Mr. Martin to look into the matter. He went back, and having put the machinery right, returned to Mr. Martin's house to report what he had done. Not finding Mr. Martin at home, he sat down on an easy chair in the verandah and waited. A little later he was startled by report of firearms, and looking round saw Mr. Martin deliberately pointing a revolver at him and advancing towards him. Driscoll asked Martin what he was about, and for answer received a shot in the leg, near the knee, and a remark from Martin that he "hoped that would awaken him." Driscoll added that little later Martin attended to him and bandaged his leg and sent him to bed. Next morning he was driven home to his house at Creek Row and placed under the care of Dr. Chew. Dr. Chew reported the matter to the police. The Magistrate ordered the police to inquire and report.

JURISDICTION OVER LANDS OCCUPIED BY RAILWAYS IN NATIVE TERRITORY.

SECUNDERABAD, AUG. 13.

As an offshoot of the Yussuf-ud-Din's case, the Government of India require the subscription of Native States to a Form of Declaration whereby they cede to British Government full and exclusive power and jurisdiction of every kind over lands which may be occupied by any Railways running through their territory, including all lands occupied by stations for out-buildings and for other railway purposes, and over all persons and things whatsoever in the said lands. The Resident has requested the Nizam's Government to execute a separate declaration in the form in question for the G. I. P., the Madras, Southern Mahratta, Barsi Light, Nizam's State, and Hyderabad-Godavery Valley Railways, which encroach on the Nizam' territory.

THE PLAGUE IN POONA.

POONA, AUG. 13.

There were 184 cases and 119 deaths recorded in the city yesterday, the total mortality being 140; in the Cantonment 34 cases and 21 deaths; and in the District 11 cases and 6 deaths.

To-day's returns show 187 cases and 142 deaths, with a total mortality of 160; in the Cantonement 35 cases and 18 deaths; in the Suburban limits 4 cases and one death; and in the District 24 cases and 22 deaths.

Mr. Thoy, Watchmaker, died in the Sassoon Hospital.

In the Cantonment the streets have been practically deserted, while the city presents a worse scene, the shops being closed in many places. It is sad to note that at some of the burning places the dead are deposited on a pyre, the fire is lit, and the mourners depart immediately, often leaving the bodies incompletely consumed, a ready prey for jackals and vultures.

THE ATTACK ON THE FRENCH AT YUNNAN.

SIMLA, AUG. 12.

Regarding the *Times'* report of the attack on the French at Yunnanfu, it seems the French Colony concerned has established itself in Yunnan in connection with the railway which France is endeavouring to build from Tonkin, the Yunnanfu surveys having been for some time in progress and in connection with which the Governor of Tonkin visited Yunnanfu last June.

CARBIDE OF CALCIUM AND ACETYLENE.

Five lbs. is declared the limit of the quantity of carbide of calcium that may be kept without a license.

Acetylene, when liquid or subject to pressure greater than 1½ atmospheres, is declared an explosive under the Act.

THE NOWSHERA COURT MARTIAL.

SENTENCE CONFIRMED.

The finding and sentence of the Court Martial held at Nowshera last month, which sentenced Armourer-Sergeant Coleman, attached to the Dorsetshires, to seven years' penal servitude for theft of public goods under his charge, are confirmed.

THE DURAND FOOTBALL TOURNAMENT.

In the approaching Durand Football Tournament the issue will probably be between the Black Watch, who won the trophy last year, and the Somersets, who were successful in the recent Punjab contest. The Simla New Club first team also is a strong one, however, and should make a good fight. The Black Watch, having won the Durand trophy twice already, will become the owners of it if they win it this year.

TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT APPOINTMENTS.

Mr. Kinsman is due here on the 16th inst. to relieve Mr. Allen, Director of Traffic, who leaves for Calcutta on the 8th instant. Mr. Maclean is due here on the 23rd, to relieve Mr. Pitman, Director-General, Telegraph Department, proceeding on two months' leave to Kashmir.

MILITARY NOTIFICATIONS.

Major Godfrey is appointed Commandant of the 9th Bombay Infantry, with Major Broome Second-in-Command, and Captain Battiscombe Wing Commander.

Second-Lieutenant Woorsley, from the Norfolk Regiment, officiates as Squadron Officer, 1st Punjab Cavalry, his appointment to the 4th Bombay Cavalry being cancelled.

The appointment of Lieutenant Bigg-Wither, 7th Bombay Infantry, to the 16th Bombay Infantry is cancelled.

GAZETTE OF INDIA NOTIFICATIONS.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Major Broome, Captains Birdwood and Brandreth, Major Alexander, and Captain C. H. Gough each receive a step in the order named in the Remount Department, vice Colonel Chalmers, whose tenure has expired.

The following Staff Corps Majors are promoted to Lieutenant-Colonels, dated 9th instant:—V. C. Tonnochy, M. J. Meade, J. De C. D. Meade, H. E. Passy, E. E. M. Lawford, F. W. Egerton, E. M. Nedham, S. B. Beatson, G. H. Robinson, and A. W. Radcliffe; while Captain W. P. Anderson is gazetted Major, dated 6th instant.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

Mr. Jardine, First Assistant to the Governor-General's Agent in Central India, is granted three months' leave from the 10th instant; Captain C. J. Windham officiating.

THE PRESIDENCY CRICKET MATCH.

SATURDAY'S PLAY.

On Saturday the game was renewed, when, as was generally anticipated, the Presidency innings was declared closed. The Parsees had before them a thankless task, as victory was altogether out of the question, and on a difficult wicket it was by no means certain they could last out the day. The start was very unfortunate, three wickets falling quickly, and then Mistri gave a difficult chance to Tomkins, but which in a match of this importance should have come off. If he had even fielded the ball H. Kanga must have been run out, and the mistake meant a great deal. To H. Kanga the honours of Parsee batting must be given, for in the first innings he made runs when most of his colleagues were at fault. He bats in good style, keeping the ball down, a mark of excellence which very few of the Parsee batsmen possess. The first innings contained no remarkable feature, except the partnership of the younger Kanga and R. Mody, the latter also showing that he knew how to handle a bat. Before the interval he played sound cricket, defending his wicket in masterly style. The total was only 170, and left a deficit of 194, and when a second start was made it seemed as if not only was a draw certain, but the Parsees were going to make a lot of runs. D. Kanga started with some sensational hitting, scoring eight in four hits. He possesses other cricketing abilities, and if he could learn to keep the ball down he would add considerably to his value as a member of the team. D. Mody batted freely from the start, and the score was 36 before he left. Then a remarkable collapse occurred, Mody and Kharas being out in quick succession, and hopes began to arise that the game would be brought to a conclusion. The excitement increased as within twenty minutes afterwards Mistri, Colabawala, and Gagrat had fallen to Wood. With six wickets down and thirty-five minutes left for play, R. Mody and H. Kanga again became partners. The Presidency men grasped the situation, and bowled and fielded as keenly as when the game first started. Each ball was watched with interest and increasing excitement, but no separation was effected. The bowling was changed every few overs, but the batsmen refused to be tempted, Kanga in particular obstinately refusing to do anything but stop the ball, and would not look at a ball not pitched on the wicket. Both men were beaten by the ball, but it just missed the stumps, and amid a perfect tumult of cheering the game ended in a draw. Had time permitted there is no doubt the Parsees would have suffered a severe defeat, and it is a pity arrangements cannot be made for the game at Bombay to extend over three days as at Poona. In bowling Wood had the best analysis, taking three wickets for 28 runs, but Deas did the most work and captured five for 66 runs. He bowled with bad luck throughout. For the Parsees Mistri took three wickets for 46, and Mehta one for 75. In the opening stages of the game the latter bowled splendidly, and on a sticky wicket he made the ball come back tremendously, and Kanga made a great mistake in taking him off on Friday before tiffin. Had he remained on, it is quite possible the Presidency side would have been out sooner, though the result would not have been different. Appended are the details of Saturday's play:—

The match was continued on Saturday morning in trilliant weather, and before a large crowd of spectators. Overnight, it will be remembered, the English side had scored 364 for eight wickets, and on Saturday morning the Captain, Mr. B. J. B. Stephens, declared the innings closed, and led his men on to the field exactly at eleven o'clock. They were followed a few minutes later by Kanga and D. Mody. Cheetham took the first over, and the game started amid the applause of the assembly. It was evident from the first that the Parsees had a most difficult task to save the game, as of course they had nothing to play for but a draw. The sun caused the wicket to play queerly, and the slow bowler came in from leg a great deal. Mody made the first point for the Parsees—a pretty straight drive. Sinclair bowled from the Market end, and the same batsman placed him to square leg for four, and the crowd gave Mody a big cheer when he also got Cheetham past Greig for four, scoring up ten. Kanga opened his account off Sinclair, but the ball should have been fielded, and in this department there was not any particular brilliance. With the total at 12 Mody was bowled with a splendid ball from Cheetham. The batsman intended to play it leg, but the ball curled round and hit the top of the leg stump. Mistri was recognised as he came out to fill the vacancy, and then Kanga made a dangerous stroke towards long on, but Usborne was too far off to get to it. Mistri made a splendid cut past point, and from Cheetham's next ball he had a very close shave of being caught in the slips. Cheetham sent down some very tempting balls, and after resisting the desire to hit for a long time Kanga lashed out and was beautifully taken by Usborne on the boundary. Two wickets were down for 19, when Colabawalla, the colt, of whom much was expected, came in. Mistri made a couple of well judged strokes, which afforded Douglas, on the boundary, an opportunity to excel in fielding. Twenty was telegraphed after 35 minutes' batting, the ground lending the bowlers much assistance, and this, together with improved fielding, made run-getting very difficult. Gordon fielded finely at square leg, and both batsmen scored boundaries, 30 going up. The cheers had only just died away, when Colabawalla was beaten by a length ball from Sinclair, and retired after scoring 5. H. D. Kanga followed, and slow cricket ensued, Cheetham bowling with marked judgment and showing great command over the ball. Mistri skied Sinclair to square leg for three, and then made a beautiful drive off Cheetham, bringing up 40, and at this total Tomkins failed to bring off a difficult catch, low down, given by Mistri. Deas went on for Sinclair, and he bowled very much the faster and occasionally brought the ball in from leg. Kanga made a nice hit off Deas, and with the idea of getting Mistri's wicket, Greig went on for Cheetham. His first ball went for three byes, the half-century being hoisted as exactly the result of an hour's play. Bad fielding enabled Kanga to add three to his score, and then Mistri got Deas to the off for three. The bowler had his revenge, as in his next over he was well taken by Cheetham in the slips. Mistri contributed 25, which were made in fine style. The score showed the total at 58 for four wickets, and the hopes of the Parsees, which were not great at the start, began to fade. Gagrat, the new comer, started with a couple, but he was in trouble with Deas before the over was finished. H. Kanga continued to bat with confidence, a leg cut being worthy of mention. He cut Deas past point to the boundary, sending up 70, and then Gagrat got the fast trundler to leg for a couple. The runs came chiefly from Deas, Greig sending down eight overs for four runs, and Wood took the ball. He opened with a no-ball, off which Kanga scored a couple, and both men evinced a partiality for his bowling. With 80 on the board Sinclair and Cheetham resumed. The next decade was sent up by Kanga, who got Cheetham to square leg, but Tomkins should have saved the boundary. Gagrat was beaten by Cheetham, and the ball went over the stumps, but the greatest delight prevailed when Sinclair gave him his quietus. The outgoing batsman batted very soundly, and helped to put on 41 runs, his own share being 18, Kanga's score at this point being 31. The game had been in progress just over two hours, when the 100 was hoisted amid much enthusiasm, Kanga driving Cheetham to the boundary. Mody missed a couple of good opportunities of scoring off Sinclair from leg balls, but Kanga punished Cheetham in this way by making three runs. Mody made a pretty drive off the fast bowler, 110 being recorded as a result. Kanga continued to bat brilliantly, and was very severe on Cheetham's deliveries, while Mody got a bumping ball from Deas to the boundary, and the game improved in interest as runs became more frequent. Cheetham did not bowl so well as at first, as since his resumption twenty-nine runs were made off seven overs, whereas Deas showed improved form. At 134 Gordon brought off a magnificent catch at short leg, and Kanga, who had batted splendidly, had to depart. He went in third wicket down when the total was 33, and was batting nearly two hours, during which 101 runs were put on; and to his vigorous hitting the better position of his side was due. With his departure the game was adjourned for luncheon.

The game was resumed at 2-30, Kharas accompanying Mody to the wickets. Deas and Greig sent down maidens, and after Kharas had made a single he was beaten by Greig, but the ball missed the stumps. The batsmen could make no runs, but Mody without adding to the score drove a ball hard straight to Wood at mid-off, but he did not accept the chance. Mody had further luck as he was hopelessly beaten by Greig, but the ball just missed the wicket and went for three byes, Stephens being deceived and made no attempt to stop the ball. Mody made a few runs, but he did not keep the ball down, several of his strokes being decidedly dangerous. Greig was successful ultimately in dismissing Mody, ten runs having been added since lunch, while the batsman's total was 21. Douglas was tried at 150, and off him Kharas scored three, but Driver fell to a ball, the pace of which he failed to judge. Mehta came next, but after knocking Greig to the boundary he was l-b-w to the slow bowler. The last man was Bulsara, and after a few more overs the innings terminated for 170, the play after tiffin occupying an hour.

Being in a minority of 194, the Parsees went to the wickets a second time, sending D. Mody and D. Kanga to start the task of wiping off the arrears. Greig and Sinclair started the bowling, and off Greig Kanga made a grand hit to square leg for six, the ball falling between the tents, a hit he repeated in the next over—this time four were recorded. Sinclair bowled very erratically and twice in one over Kanga got him to the square leg boundary, 20 going up. Agin Greig sent Kanga leg balls but he a would not be tempted in this manner, and possibly the disposition of the field may have had something to do with this. Thirty went up, and the runs were made chiefly by Kanga, but Modi got Deas through the slips for four. The fast bowler secured the first wicket, Kanga being well caught by Douglas for 23, in which four hits realised 18. Mistri followed, and the score was raised from 36 to 47, when Modi was well taken at the cricket off Deas. Kharas was the new comer, and Mistri had the distinction of bringing 50, after an hour's play, by a boundary hit off Wood. Kharas got a late cut through the slips, but Deas bowled him in the same over with a good ball. Three wickets were down for 57 and then H. Kanga partnered Mistri, but one run later the latter sent a ball to mid-off. It was a very difficult chance, and Douglas in taking it fell over, but he kept the ball off the ground. Gagrat opened his account with a boundary off Wood, but the latter caught and bowled in the same over. Hopes of a victory now began to loom up, three wickets having fallen in twenty minutes, and as Colabawalla fell to Wood in his next over the excitement began to increase. Wood sent R. Mody a full pitch, which he promptly sent to the boundary. The bowlers sent up all sorts of tempting balls, but Kanga and Mody kept it down and also made runs, the eighty being quickly reached. Greig and Douglas then went on, and with a possible chance of victory the bowling and fielding was very keen. Interest in the game, so far as scoring was concerned, had vanished, the only question being, would the Parsees save the game? Kanga was twice beaten by Greig in one over, but the ball just missed the stumps. The batsmen played very steadily, but declined to hit. The crowd cheered as each over was sent down, and when the last ten minutes was entered upon they yelled as each ball was successfully put away. Cheetham experienced the hardest of luck in not securing Modi's wicket, twice missing by the merest shave. Time was called at a quarter to six, the game ending in a draw, very much in favour of the Presidency team.

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.

1ST INNINGS.

Capt Douglas, l-b-w, b Driver	3
Capt Greig, c Mody, b Mistri	184
Lieut Bruce, b Bulsara	7
Lieut Wood, b Mehta	22
Mr H Cheetham, b Mistri	13
Lieut Gordon, b Mistri	8
Capt Tomkins, c Driver, b Kharas	63
Lieut Deas, b Bulsara	3
Capt Usborne, not out	41
Mr B J B Stephens, not out	0
Mr Sinclair (to bat)	
Extras	18
Total	364

PARSEES.

1st Innings.		2nd Innings.	
Mr D D Kanga, c Usborne, b Cheetham	4	c Douglas, b Deas	23
Mr D Mody, b Cheetham	10	c Stephens, b Deas	19
Mr K M Mistri, c Cheetham, b Deas	25	c Douglas, b Wood	7
Mr F P Colabawalla, b Sinclair	5	b Wood	0
Mr H D Kanga, c Gordon, b Deas	48	not out	4
Mr B D Gagrat, b Sinclair	18	c and b Wood	4
Mr R E Mody, b Greig	21	not out	28
Mr K K Kharas, not out	14	b Deas	6
Mr K R Driver, b Douglas	2	Did not bat.	
Mr A H Mehta, l-b-w, b Greig	5		
Mr Bulsara, b Cheetham	5		
Extras	14	Extras	3
Total	170	Total for 6 wickets	94

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

PRESIDENCY.

First Innings.

	O	M	R	W
Mehta	30	25	75	1
Driver	40	13	85	1
Bulsara	31	8	84	2
Mistri	32	14	46	3
Kharas	19	7	45	1
Gagrat	1	0	3	0
H Kanga	1	0	9	0

PARSEES.

	First Innings.				Second Innings.			
	O	M	R	W	O	M	R	W
Cheetham	20	7	56	3	7	2	13	0
Greig	23	13	16	2	13	8	18	0
Sinclair	18	6	24	2	5	2	10	0
Deas	22	8	41	2	17	11	25	3
Wood	3	1	9	0	7	3	19	3
Douglas	6	3	6	1	3	1	6	0

PRESENTATION TO CAPTAIN GREIG.

On Saturday afternoon, after tiffin, Mr. D.D. Kanga, on behalf of the Parsee team, presented Captain Greig with a bat as a mark of their appreciation of his ability as a fine all-round cricketer. Mr. Kanga made a few suitable remarks, during which he referred to the sterling qualities Captain Greig exhibited in his performance on Friday, which is not only a record individual score in Presidency matches, but also in any important game played in Bombay.

FOOTBALL.

ROYAL SCOTS V. ROVERS.

A large crowd of spectators attended this match on Saturday evening. The Rovers defended the Colaba end at first, and at half-time no score had been notched. The second part was contested at a fast pace throughout, and the Scots forwards made pretty combined runs, but their shooting was by no means deadly, although they had many openings. The Rovers also played with vigour, but could not beat Lieutenant Duncan. Fischer, at outside right, centered accurately, but he was not backed up. Within a few minutes of time the Scots, from a scrimmage in front of goal, beat Howson, who had no chance to save.

ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND MAILS OF 28TH JULY.

The P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Valetta, Captain C. F. Preston, with English mails of 28th July arrived in Bombay harbour, at 6 o'clock, on Saturday morning. She brought the following passengers:—

FROM LONDON.

Armstrong, Mr	Hallet, Mr Hughes
Butt, Capt	Ryall, Capt
Clemenger, Dr	Rendle, Mrs
Frazer, Miss	Shakesby, Miss
Frighton, Miss	Thomas, Mr

FROM MARSEILLES.

Allen, Mr and Mrs S	Kettlewell, Maj
Acklon, Miss	Lye, Mr Shuldham
Ahmed, Mr	Mosley, Capt
Bean, Mr	Merry, Mr
Barrett, Lieut-Col	Maylor, Mr
Barrett, Maj	Peters, Mr
Brereton, Mr	Poynder, Mr and Mrs
Bowman, Mr and Mrs	Pearson, Lieut
Capper, Lieut	Padler, Mr
Crawford, Maj	Richardson, Lieut-Col and Mrs
Carey, Lieut	Read, Capt
Cornelieg, Mr	Rennie, Mr
Doyle, Maj	Robinson, Mr
Johnson, Mr	Scott, Mr
Dosal, Mr	Spalding, Mrs
Gordon, Maj and Mrs	Thornton, Mr
Godwin, Lieut	Vaughan, Maj
Hemingway, Mr and Mrs	Woodward, Capt
Hasset, Mr and Mrs Blenner	Wheatley, Lieut
Hamilton, Capt	Wilmer, Maj
Jacques, Capt	Whitall, Maj
Johnson, Mr Hlois	Walker, Major
Kirwan, Revd	

FROM BRINDISI.

Apjohn, Mr	Kinnison, Mr
Creighton, Mr	Prisgie, Lieut-Col
Kellie, Lieut-Col	

FROM GIBRALTAR.—Souza, Rev

FROM ADEN.

Macmillan, Mr	McCann, Mr J J

ALARMING FIRE AT DUNCAN ROAD.

DESTRUCTION OF A GODOWN.

Yesterday morning a destructive fire broke out at Upper Duncan Road, causing a damage to the extent of Rs. 1,20,000, and, had it not been for the pluck and presence of mind displayed by some of the townsmen, the outbreak would have resulted in loss of life. The scene of the fire was a large godown situated at Upper Duncan Road and quite opposite the eastern corner of the 5th Lane, Kamatipura. The building belonged to Mr. Dadabhoy Nusserwanji Contractor, a Parsee, who resides at Foras Road. It was rented in 1895 to Messrs. E. D. Sassoon and Company, through their agent, Mr. Morarji Ruttonsey, and was at present in the occupation of Sulleman Jan Mahomed, a wool merchant, residing at Kasai Mohalla. It consisted of a ground floor and two upper storeys, and had two entrances facing Duncan Road, and a large gate at the back. At the time of the outbreak the building contained a very large number of pressed and loose bales of wool, stored from top to bottom, the property of Sulleman Jan Mahomed, who is also a guaranteed broker to Messrs. Graham and Company. The business of the godown was managed by Abdul Karreem Jan Mahomed, brother of the occupier.

The godown was opened as usual yesterday morning and several male and female labourers were at work therein, cleaning and shifting wool, under the supervision of the manager. About half past 10 o'clock a female worker raised an alarm of fire, and immediately the landing of the staircase on the first floor was discovered to be in flames. A rush for life was then made by the labourers, and a wild confusion arose. The people on the first floor, however, managed to escape, but not without some of them sustaining burns on their legs. But those working on the second floor were not so fortunate. Their escape was cut off owing to the whole of the staircase being ablaze. They became frantic and ran to the windows, appealing to the crowd below for assistance. One of the women had a child in her arms and she was crying piteously. Some plucky men in the crowd helped these people to escape by holding out a cotton sheet in their hands, and the woman was asked to throw her child on it. The mother dropped the child skilfully, and it fell exactly into the hammock, without apparently sustaining any injury. The spirited rescuers then brought a charpoy of tape, and, holding it in their hands, asked the women to jump out on to it. Three of the women performed this wonderful feat, but not without fracturing their legs and feet. In the meantime a bamboo ladder was requisitioned, and two men—a Bhati and a Bania—climbed up to the roof of a neighbouring house, whence they got on to the side windows of the burning godown and rescued the remaining persons by taking them out of the windows on to the roof and thence to the ground below. By this time the police, under Superintendent Nolan and Inspector Sheeley, arrived on the scene and had the injured removed to the J. J. Hospital. The police cleared the crowd which had assembled on the road, and the fire brigade were communicated with. The Babulla Tank and Byculla Steamers, under Messrs Bean and Weston, arrived on the scene with all possible despatch. By this time the flames, fed by the inflammable gods, had extended with fearful rapidity and the whole building was well alight. To save it or its contents was beyond possiblity. The engines from the Fort, Colaba, Chinchpoogly and Gowalia Tank soon followed, and within a short time a line of six steamers was set to work along Duncan Road, their operations being directed by Mr. Nichols, the head the Fire Brigade, who was early on the scene. Telescopic fire-escapes were put up to the neighbouring houses and lines of hose were carried up to the roofs, so that water might be poured on the burning building with the fullest effect. While Mr. Ratcliff of the Fort fire-engine was taking a line of hose at the back of the burning premises, a part of the back wall gave way, and, had not Mr. Ratcliff hastily retreated, he and his lascars would have been buried under the debris. As it was, one of the lascars was badly injured by the falling masonry and he had to be removed at once to a hospital. The roof came down with a crash and the fire burnt crackling and crashing. The fire-engnies continued working until half past one o'clock, when the fire was brought under control. Mr. Nichols and his men worked with unflagging zeal and it was entirely due to the well-directed operations of the brigade that the houses in close proximity were saved. At 2 o'clock the steamers were dismissed and water from standpipes was poured on the smouldering bales. The building was completely destroyed and nothing remained but the bare four walls with their charred windows. It was insured for Rs. 20,000 with the Mercantile Fire Insurance Company of Canada. The goods in the godown were insured for Rs. 60,000 with the South British Fire Insurance and the London and Lancashire Fire Insurance Companies. The occupier, however, states that the godown at the time of the outbreak contained wool to the value of Rs. 80,000. The origin of the fire is being investigated by the police.

DEPARTURE OF H. E. THE GOVERNOR.

His Excellency Lord Sandhurst, Governor of Bombay, retured to Poona on Saturday afternoon from the Victoria Terminus. The Governor was accompanied by Mr. A. M. T. Jackson, I.C.S., Private Secretary; Major Richard Owen, Military Secretary; Major H. Martin, Medical Officer; and Captain Wilkinson, Aide-de-Camp. The departure was private. A few officials assembled at the station to see His Excellency off, amongst those present being Dr. J. Pollen, I. C. S., Commissioner of Customs; the Hon'ble Mr. F. Woodburn, I. C. S., Acting Chief Secretary to Government and Plague Commissioner; Brigadier-General F. Ventris, Commanding the Bombay District; Mr. Hartley Kennedy, Commissioner of Police; Major Triscatt, Assistant Adjutant General, Bombay District; Mr. W. T. Morison, I.C.S., Collector of Bombay; Mr. H. S. Lawrence, I.C.S., Under Secretary to Government, Revenue Department; Lieutenant Condon, Under Secretary, Plague Department; Mr. P. Cadell, Collector of Broach; and others. His Excellency arrived at the Station at 2 o'clock, and after shaking hands with those present, entered the special attached to the train. A salute of seventeen guns was fired from the saluting battery to announce the departure.

MILITARY NEWS.

Major Kemball, Intelligence Department, leaves Simla on the 16th instant, and goes home in the Shannon.

Major A. J. Wilson, Royal Irish Regiment, has applied for permission to retire from the service on pension.

Veterinary-Captain J. A. Braddell is appointed to officiate as Inspecting Veterinary Officer, Bombay Command.

General C. R. MacGregor is posted to the Assam District.

Major Gossett, Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General, is posted to the Bengal Command.

Captain Bayliss, East Surrey Regiment, becomes Station Staff Officer, Agra, replacing Captain Kekewich, transferred to Naini Tal.

Lieutenant G. A. F. Sanders, R. E., is permitted to revert to the home establishment.

On return from leave, Major H. S. Andrews Speed, R. E., is posted to the Military Works Department, Madras Command.

Lieutenant W. T. Barry, 2nd B. I., is detailed for plague duty at Poona.

Lieutenant Manson, 3rd B. I., is appointed to the Commissariat Department.

The Bengal Command Medal has been won by Lance-Corporal J. W. Hayward, Assam Light Horse, with 81 points. Of the provincial medals the Bengal goes to Sergeant-Major W. E. Harwood, Calcutta Volunteer Rifles, with 78 points; the N.-W.-P. and Oudh medal to Colour-Sergeant Leach, Oudh Volunteer Rifles, with 73 points; and the Assam medal to Sergeant T. S. Mulligan, Surma Light Horse, with 79 points.

Steps are being taken to facilitate promotion among Warrant and Non-Commissioned Officers on the Bengal Miscellaneous List. The military authorities recognise that, owing to the number of clerks appointed to Army Head-Quarters and to the Bengal and Punjab Command offices, when formed, serious hardships and complications have resulted.

Proposals are under consideration for the formation of a special corps of artillery for the defence of the North-West Frontier.

There has been a sharp outbreak of cholera in Mian Mir, and the 17th Bengal Cavalry have been sent into camp.

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, JULY 28.

THE CRISIS IN SOUTH AFRICA.

Mr. Chamberlain's apparently conciliatory communique to the *Times* rather more than a week ago—for I assume, as every body does, that the Colonial Secretary inspired the announcement in question—had the immediate effect of enraging the Outlanders. They loudly complained of being thrown over by the Imperial Government, and their complaints were so far effectual that assurances were immediately cabled to South Africa. Her Majesty's Government, the Outlanders were informed, had no intention of departing from their original policy of insisting upon a full and real redress of the more substantial of the grievances. This seems to have pacified the Outlander population in the Rand and their stedfast supporters in Cape Colony; but it has not diminished in any way the agitation. Indeed, it has had quite the opposite effect, and the excitement judging from the telegrams is now much greater than it has been at any time since the crisis commenced. Mr. Cecil Rhodes has added to the fuel by the speech he delivered at Claremont. The earlier reports of that deliverance merely represented him as saying that there would be no war. More detailed accounts give the reasons he adduced for arriving at such a conclusion. They are not flattering to the Boers, to whom Mr. Rhodes referred in terms of unconcealed contempt. He would, he said, feel anxious if the Czar went to Pekin or the French quarrelled over Fashoda, but when he was told that President Kruger would cause trouble it was too ridiculous. They would tell him next that a native chief in Samoa would cause trouble to her Majesty's Government. "We forget," he continued, "that we govern one-fifth of the world." Mr. Kruger would give what her Majesty's Government demanded. There was not the slightest chance of war. This may be all true, but unless the speaker's idea was to put up the backs of the President's countrymen and to make them more obstinate than ever Mr. Rhodes might perhaps have adopted a milder form. The perturbation prevailing in Cape Colony and in the neighbouring Republic was for a time increased by an extraordinary rumour respecting Mr. Schreiner, the Afrikander Premier. He was represented as having done a thing that if it had been true would have placed him in a very awkward position. The action attributed to him was the sending of a telegram to President Kruger, exhorting him not to yield any further, as a document from the Imperial Government would reach him on the following day. Mr. Schreiner did send a telegram to President Kruger, with a view to prevent the premature passing of the Franchise Law before a communication from the Imperial Government had been received, but the ugly interpretation placed upon it by his critics proved to be completely erroneous. The telegram seems to have been sent by Mr. Schreiner to Pretoria with the cognizance of the High Commissioner, if not at his suggestion, and Sir Alfred Milner is himself quoted as saying that this particular attack on the unpopular Premier is unfair. There the matter might be allowed to remain. Another incident of a no less exciting character was the rumour about President Kruger's resignation. We are still without exact details. There are many versions as to what occurred between Mr. Kruger and his Volksraad. Some say he only threatened resignation. Others that he actually did resign in Bismarckian fashion and only withdrew when he saw that it would be accepted. Another account says that the refusal of the Rand to accept the resignation was only brought about by the casting vote of the Chairman. The only thing about which there is absolute certainty in all these rumours is that Mr. Kruger is President of the Dutch Republic. As I am writing the Houses of Parliament are deliberating the policy of the Government after studying the ample materials placed at their disposal.

The first of the two Transvaal Blue-books published this week was issued on Tuesday, and deals with the Bloemfontein Conference. In describing his attitude on the occasion of his meeting with Mr. Kruger in the capital of the Orange Free State, Sir Alfred Milner expresses the belief that not only is the British community in South Africa unanimously in favour of his scheme of reform, but that outside the Transvaal a good many of the Dutch take the same view. That all the Dutch are not of one mind on this question we have had numerous

ning east and west; and the temporary structure now standing in the South-Eastern Court. Refreshment and other accommodation is to be provided for University candidates. The construction of a separate staircase giving them access to examination roomrs on the upper floors is also projected. It is proposed to make a new entrance at the western end of the main block for the exclusive use of the Institute and to provide a new library and dining room as well for Fellows. As regards accommodation for the practical examinations of the University in Physics and Chemistry, it has been agreed that this shall be provided in the new buildings about to be erected opposite to the Imperial Institute for the Royal College of Science. The Senate of the University having accepted the offer to transfer its quarters from Burlington Gardens to South Kesington, there is not much chance of the arrangement now falling through; but in any case I presume the Imperial Institute will be all right, for the Government have now got the building in their hands and must make some use of it. The question is what will the structure be called in the future. Is it to be known in the future as the Imperial Institute or the London University or Imperial Institute and London University? The London Bastille built on the Embankment as the headquarters of the Metropolitan Police is called New Scotland Yard, though it is a considerable distance from the real Scotland Yard. Why should not the entire pile at South Kensington be called New Burlington Gardens, or something like that? The fact that the building like the present house of the University is situated in a street, and not in gardens, is of no consequence. Indeed, it is exactly in accordance with happy-go-lucky way of styling things. I may our mention that the House of Commons yesterday agreed to Sir Muncherjee Bhownuggree's request for the publication as a Parliamentary paper of "portions of the Annual Report of the Indian Section of the Imperial Institute for the year ending the 31st day of March, 1899, and of the preceding two years, embodying the more important details of the working of the Section, and the results obtained in the scientific investigations of selected naturalproducts from India carried on at the Imperial Institute."

THE PARIS EXHIBITION.

The July number of "The Journal of Indian Art and Industry" is devoted in general to the British Department of the forthcoming great exhibition in Paris, and in particular to the Indian Section. The numerous illustrations are all produced in Mr. W. Griggs's usual style, and include a general plan showing the allotments to great Britain and her colonies, a number of attractive bird's eye views of the immense area as it will appear when completed; and various sketches of the stately and imposing Indian pavilion designed by Mr. Charles Clowes under the direction of Mr. C. Purdon Clarke, C. I. E. (a member of the Royal Commission and of the Indian Committee) and Mr. Benjamin J. Rose, the admirable energetic Secretary of the Committee. Among the other engravings are one of the picturesque entrance to the Indian tea courts, two of the central trophy to be erected in what will be known as the "Imperial Court," and one of the Indian and Colonial Restaurant. The site finally selected for British India and the British Colonies is in the Trecaders Gardens. This situation strikes me as being admirable in every way, and certainly it is better than the spot originally chosen by the Paris authorities distant some four miles from the main buildings! Of course the British Commission protested against this little arrangement, and got their own way. The grand entrance and vestibule to the Indian Pavilion, or rather as it should be called the Indian and Ceylon Pavilion, is likely to be a very prominent feature; the walls of the interior are to be decorated in colour, mainly from designs in Colonel Jacob's well-known book, "Jeypore Portfolio of Architectural Details." The flight of steps at the entrance will it is hoped be of green marble, supplied by the Baroda State, and the wooden flooring will be composed of Indian parquetry. The central trophy I have referred to will be 36 feet in length, 12 feet in width, and 25 feet in height. It is being prepared with the view of showing as effectively as possible specimens of all the best carving executed on various ornamental woods produced in India, and at the same time to provide a handsome and suitable show-case for the valuable art productions which are being generously contributed by the Native States. Burmese, Punjab, Mysore, and Baroda carvers will execute the work. It is satisfactory to learn that the Indian Committee are experiencing no difficulty in disposing of the space in "the Private Exhibitors Court"; indeed, all the bays with the exception of two or three have already been allotted. The Committee are fortunate in having such an admirable Honorary Secretary as Mr. Rose, who as the Technical Assistant of Sir George Birdwood at the India Office for many years past has a knowledge of exhibition work surpassed by few.

MR. CECIL L. BURNS.

Mr. Porterfield having been promoted to the Principalship of the Madras School of Art, "the Secretary of State in Council," as the imposing formula goes, has, as you are doubtless aware, appointed as Vice-Principal of the Bombay School of Art, Mr. Cecil L. Burns, Director of the Camberwell School of Arts and Crafts, organiser of the manual technical instruction for the London County Council, and late Principal of the Chelsea Polytechnic. It is openly said that although the Bombay Government desired that Mr. Porterfield's successor should posses all the usual certificates and diplomas of the Science and Art Department, Mr. Burns does not hold a single certificate of that department, not even one of the most elementary character, and that the Committee which really selected him for the Bombay appointment, consisting of two or three officials of the India Office and the South Kensington Museum (now styled the Victoria and Albert Museum), with Sir George Birdwood, acted pretty much according to the principle laid down by Sir George in his introduction to the edition of Lamb's *Odyssey*, recently published, namely, that a knowledge of Greek is as he would call it the master certificate and supreme qualification for any and every appointment in the world. With India "corrected" as it were by Balliol College, it is hard to gainsay this stupendous dictum; and if Mr. Burns proves as great a success as an organiser and administrator in Bombay as he has proved in London, no one will blame Lord George Hamilton for accepting the nomination of—well, let me say his lordship's Committee. Mr. Burns is certainly a scholar and a gentleman; by all accounts he is a technical artist of genius; and I venture to think that he will be a great acquisition to Bombay Society. He is married, I may add, to the daughter of an old Bombay officer of the Mutiny days.

FEMININE CRIMINALS AND THEIR SYMPATHISERS.

President Loubet's action in liberating on the anniversary of the French National fete the fair Parisienne who was recently sentenced to a not unduly long period of imprisonment for attempting to put her inconvenient husband out of the way seems to have stirred up the sympathisers of the American wife of the late Mr. Maybrick. In the House of Commons her cause has been zealously espoused by Mr. Michael Davitt, who extracted the other evening from the Home Secretary the statement that she will have served ten years on the 6th of next month—how the time flies!—and that he is not able to hold out any hope of exceptional treatment in this case. Thereupon Mr. Davitt asked Sir Matthew White Ridley if he is aware that there is widespread and almost universal sympathy in America for Mrs. Maybrick. "I have heard of no reason," the right hon. gentleman rather neatly added, "for exceptional treatment or clemency being shown in this case." Mr. Davitt is quite right about the sympathy felt for Mrs. Maybrick amongst practically the whole of the American race, and I have known otherwise intelligent visitors from the United States almost lose their tempers when in discussions about the interesting murderess anyone present ventured to justify the attitude of the Home Office towards her. Mr. Davitt is determined to keep pegging away. On Monday next he is to ask the Home Secretary whether he can state if any, and, if so, what, action has been taken by the United States Government in the case of Mrs. Maybrick; have petitions been addressed to him on her behalf by American public bodies and persons; and have representations been made in her favour to Her Majesty's Government on various occasions since her conviction by the American Minister; and, if so, can he see his way to present such Papers to the House along with the replies which are made by the Home Office or the Foreign Secretary. Curiously enough there is at present no agitation for the release of the strong-minded Kentish lady who not long ago shot a young man in the parish of which her father is Vicar; but friends of the wretched woman, Mary Ann Ansell, hanged last week for poisoning her sister for the sake of a paltry amount of insurance money, are still railing at Sir M. White Ridley. The Home Office evidently does not like these attacks, for it has taken the trouble to announce that the wretched woman was not 18, but in her 22nd year, and that before the execution she made a full confession of the crime and of the motive which prompted it. The explanation is not after all very important, for if she was insane, neither the question of age nor her confession is very material. The Home Secretary is, I believe, as kind-hearted a man as ever sat on the Treasury Bench, and he must have had good reasons for resisting the pressure put upon him to reprieve Mary Ann Ansell. He may have thought that at a time when insurance policies at low rates are hawked about amongst the poorest of the poor, it was necessary in the interests of the community as a whole that the law should take its course.

THE DEATH ROLL.

General Sir Arthur Cotton, K. C. S. I., the distinguished nonagenarian Engineer officer—he had attained his 97th year—so well known in connection with the extension of irrigation in India; Lord Rutherford Clark, retired Scottish Judge; Lady Denison, widow of the eminent man of that name who became Governor of Madras in 1861 and acted as Viceroy after the death of the eighth Earl of Elgin until the appointment of Sir John Lawrence; Mr. C. F. P. Buller, retired Bengal Civilian, aged 89; Mr. C. T. Arbuthnott, ex-Madras Civilian, 81 years of age; General W. G. Sather, C. B.; Major-General E. Tyrwhite, late Bengal Staff Corps; Brigade-Surgeon-General J. A. W. Thompson, Sir Edward Sullivan, a popular yachtsman who frequently contributed incisive communications to the *Morning Post* on political affairs; Mr. Robert Warne Routledge, publisher and prominent Volunteer; M. Nicholas Riggenbach, of Alpine Railway fame; Mr. Robert Green Ingersoll, the Bradlaugh of the United States.

MAHOMEDAN EDUCATION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—There is a proverb in the Arabic that there is nothing permanent or unchangeable under the heavens. Every moment of our life we undergo a change. There is a tinge of Buddhistic dogma in this idea. Thus, even the inert mass of the Bombay Mahomedans has undergone a change during the past two decades. Every schoolboy knows that knowledge is a power. Yes, it is a great power. But, sir, ignorance is also a power. During the past twenty-five years the evil influence of ignorance was more than once powerful enough to disturb the sacred peace of our city, endanger security of life and property, and enable the prison houses to be full to their maximum capacity of holding the inmates. Sir, it is this abominable ignorance, hated by our Prophet, that often adds to the number of our widows and orphans, and fosters and disseminates among us diseases, both moral and physical, that are destroying our national vitality. But at this juncture it is beyond the sphere of my humble pen to try to give even a short outline of the sad events that have occurred in Bombay in which the Mahomedan community of Bombay had unfortunately their share in some way or the other. I shall, therefore, content myself by saying that, while the other sister communities in our city have progressed educationally, commercially and socially, the Mahomedan community has by comparison achieved very little worthy of its great name and great numbers. But the present generation of Bombay Mahomedans will always remain grateful to that noble band of faithful and enthusiastic workers who more than twenty years ago commenced their noble work most enthusiastically for the educational cause of the Bombay Mahomedans. It was at first a small band, but a band of iron-willed members. The members stood as firm as the pillars of a grand structure: in their case the holy temple of education. It consisted of members who had the educational welfare of their brethern at heart. It was this body that first laid the foundation of the Anjuman-i-Islam of Bombay. Many of the said original members are dead, but Bombay Mahomedans should engrave their beloved names on the tablets of their gratitude. Mr. Cumrudin Tyabji, Mr. Mahomed Ali Rogay, Mr. Jayrazbhai Pirbhai, Mr. Dharamsy, and Khan Bahadur Munshee Gulam Mahomed are some of the persons whose disinterested services to the cause of Mahomedan education will be ever remembered in the Mahomedan annals of our city. Their mantle has, however, fallen on worthy shoulders. The work was continued under the Presidency of Mr. Badrudin Tyabji, assisted by such capable persons as Mr. Karimbhai Ibrahim, Mr. Kazi Shabudin, Hon'ble Mr. Fazulbhoy Visram, Mr Ahmedbhai Habibhai, Mr. Sayani, Mr. Haji Usuf Haji Ismail, Mr. Amirudin Tyabji, Mr. Fateh Ali Shaik Ahmed, Mr. Nazmudin Tyabji, Mr. Sulaman Abdul Wahid, Mr. Abdool Hoosein Shirazee, Mr. Kazee Ismail Porebandri, Mr. Abdool Sattur Soab, Dr. Ismail Jan Mahomed, and lately by our rising citizen and president of the Municipal Corporation, Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtoola, Mr. Kazi Kabirudin, and others. But the central figure of the Anjuman is, undoubtedly, Mr. Badrudin Tyabji. The energy of the Anjuman, supported by the financial contributions from the Bombay Municipality and the Bombay Government, soon assumed the desirable form of several schools for Mahomedan boys with almost free education. It was in this way that the first beneficent seeds were laid in Bombay for a systematic and healthy education of the Mahomedan boys of our city. In a conservative community like that of the Bombay Mahomedans, this Anjuman stood alone a brilliant torch of Western education in hand, utterly regardless of the incongruous remarks of their co-religionists and ever bent to move on the blessed track of education and reformation which alone could bring about the worldly salvation of the Mahomedan community. The Anjuman receives an annual grant of Rs. 5,000 from the Bombay Municipality, and Rs. 6,000 from the Bombay Government. Out of these contributions, supplemented by other subscriptions, the Anjuman maintains one High School, one Middle School and one Primary School. The number of boys in the High School is 37, and the number of boys in the lower schools is 520.

Now, taking the present Mahomedan population of Bombay at about two hundred thousand souls, I submit that the number of boys receiving instruction in these schools is very small. But lately a special department has been opened for Mahomedan boys by the Joint Schools Committee under an Urdu Deputy Educational Inspector, and under him 15 new schools have been opened in our city, and the medium of instruction to the Mahomedan boys is through Urdu. It is a pleasant circumstance for us to take note and one on which both the Joint Schools Committee, as well as the Urdu Deputy Inspector, may be congratulated, that within a short period of 3 years the said schools for Mahomedan boys contain 1,000 students on the register.

It will thus be seen that the Anjuman has much to do in the field of education even in Bombay. If some arrangement can be arrived at, by which the students that pass out of the Urdu Primary Schools under the Joint Schools Committee can be made to join the higher classes under the Anjuman's supervision, more practical good will result by the establishment of these Primary Schools. These primary schools should stand as Seminaries to the Middle Schoolof the Anjuman. I am afraid that Mahomedan boys, after leaving the Primary Urdu schools, entirely sever their connection from studies instead of joining the higher classes and prosecuting their studies still further. Besides, as the Anjuman was the first body which took steps for an educational beginning in the city of Bombay, I submit that it is its duty to devote its attention to the phenomenal backwardness of the Mahomedans in the city as well as in the mofussil in the Bombay Presidency. Looking to the innumerable blessings of education that the Anjuman has showered upon the Mahomedans of Bombay, and taking into consideration the municipal and political convenience it will bring about in this Presidency, it will be fair to assert that this body, by virtue of its commanding position and capacity to work, can legitimately claim more financial help both from the local municipality and the Bombay Government.—Yours, &c.,

BADRUDIN ABDULLA KOOR.

Bombay, Aug. 11.

THE PRESS MESSAGES BILL.

REPRESENTATION OF THE PRESIDENCY ASSOCIATION.

THE Bombay Presidency Association has under dated Bombay, 11th August, sent in the following memorial, on the Telygraphic Press Messages Bill, to the Government of India:—

Sir,—We are requested by the Council of the Bombay Presidency Association to submit, for the consideration of His Excellency the Governor-General's Council for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations, the following representation about the Telegraphic Press Messages Bill, 1899.

The Council beg to submit that, for many years past, it has been the recognised rule of His Excellency the Governor-General's Council not to proceed at Simla beyond mere introduction with any measures that affect the commercial interests of the country or are of a controversial character. The only exception made to this rule has been in the case of measures like the Currency and Tariff Legislation that in their very nature require that all their stages must be immediately gone through and are of such an urgent character as could not, in the public interest, be postponed till the Calcutta Sessions. In proposing to refer the Indian Penal Code and Act VI of 1864 Amendment Bill Sir Alexander Miller said:—"This is a Bill which was introduced at Calcutta. . . . I do not think it contains anything which is at all of a controversial nature, and it is unquestionably—at any rate so far as the part of it which refers to this international postal arrangement is concerned—of a very urgent character. I do not think, therefore, that any harm can be done by referring the Bill to a Select Committee." The Council beg further to invite attention to the proceedings of the Viceregal Legislative Council of July 1894 on the Presidency Small Cause Court Amendment Bill as a very strong illustration of how this rule has been in the past scrupulously adhered to. In that case the Bill was introduced and referred to a Select Committee in Calcutta, the entire discussion on it had taken place in Calcutta, and, under the circumstances, Sir Alexander Miller, while admitting that "according to ordinary practice no Bill of a commercial or a controversial character ought to be passed except at Calcutta," attempted to persuade the Council to proceed with the Bill at Simla on the ground that the rule in question, as he said, had been substantially complied with by all the controversial points being discussed and settled in Calcutta, and all that remained to be done was "the mere formal passing of the Bill." The Bengal Chamber of Commerce, however, had protested against the course proposed by Sir Alexander Miller. Sir Antony MacDonnell, during the debate on Sir Alexander Miller's motion, said: "I should like with reference to this matter to say that from Lord Ripon's time I believe that most measures affecting the commercial interests of the country, or of a controversial character, have been passed by this Council at Calcutta. As my Hon'ble friend, Sir Alexander Miller has said, I was a member of the Select Committee on the Bill, the President of the Chamber of Commerce, Mr. Playfair, was also a member, and so was Sir Griffith Evens. The Bill was most carefully discussed, and my remembrance is that the conclusions come to were referred to the Chamber of Commerce with the view of procuring their assent to the arrangements come to, and we were informed in Select Committee that the arrangements or proposals made were acceptable to the Chamber of Commerce, and generally to the mercantile community of Calcutta, so that when my Hon'ble friend Sir Alexander Miller the other day proposed to bring forward this Bill I made no objection, because I thought it would be passed through as a matter of course. Now, however, as objection has been raised to its being proceeded with in Simla by such an influential body as the Bengal Chamber of Commerce, it would, I think, be better if the Bill is submitted to the complete Council, and if your Excellency had the advantage of hearing a debate on the substantive provisions of the measure." The Council, including Sir Alexander Miller, ultimately agreed to defer the consideration of the measure of the Calcutta Session. The Council of the Association venture to submit that there are infinitely greater reasons for deferring, till His Excellency's Council meet in Calcutta, the further consideration of the present measure which has been for the first time introduced at Simla, and which has, during the very short time it has been before the public, excited strong opposition. It cannot fall into the exception made to the rule of not taking up controversial legislation at Simla for a measure that can wait, hanging as it has been ever since the year 1885, without any serious harm to the public interests, for a few months more, nor can it by any possibility be said to be of such a nature that if once introduced it is imperative on public grounds that all its stages must be immediately gone through. Under these circumstances, the Council of the Association respectfully submits that no case has been made out for departing, in the present instance, from the rule of not proceeding with controversial measures at the Simla Sessions where the non-official members are practically not invited to attend; and trusts that His Excellency's Council will be pleased to postpone any further consideration of the Bill for a full and complete meeting of the Council at Calcutta. The scope of the activity of non-official members is at its best very limited, and it would be still further curtailed if legislation of this character was carried out at a time when their presence was dispensed with.

The Council of the Association beg to invite the attention of His Excellency's Council to the fact that, although only about three weeks have elapsed since the Bill was first introduced, a strong body of opinion has declared itself against the measure. The almost unanimous voice of the Native Press, as will appear from the statement hereto appended, is strongly raised against the proposed legislation, and the same view had been taken by some Anglo-Indian papers. The Council cannot say what weight may be attached to almost unanimous opinion of the Native Press on the this question; but it ventures to trust that the opinion of that press which was considered and accepted, when it happened to be on the side of some recent important legislation, will not, on the present occasion, be rejected as worthless. It is, the Council may point out, erroneous to suppose that the opinion of the Native Press on the question is biassed by its interest; for, as a matter of fact, most of the native papers are not directly concerned in publishing foreign news at the earliest moment.

But whether the Bill is finally dealt with at Simla or not, the Council will now submit that the policy embodied in the present Bill is not one which can be justified either on grounds of principle or expediency. No such legislation has yet found accept ance in England, or, so far as the Council are aware, in any other country except the little Crown Colony of Ceylon. It is alleged that some of the other English Colonies have under consideration measures for giving protection to telegraphic messages, but within the short time the Bill has been introduced, the Council have been unable to ascertain to what extent this has been done, and the speech of the honourable member who introduced the Bill has stopped short of stating how far those Colonies have actually carried out similar legislation. The history of this question, so far as England is concerned, is extremely instructive. A Select Committee of the House of Lords has been sitting for some time to consider a comprehensive Copyright, Bill, and judging from the evidence given before it, public opinion in England has, the Council submit, strongly manifested itself against the proposal to give Copyright in news. Mr. Henry Worlow, Secretary of the Newspaper Society, which has been in existence for over sixty years, and includes the proprietors of practically all the leading newspapers of the United Kingdom, at a sitting of the Select Committee, obtained a pledge that if he could show that "there was ground for believing that there was a preponderance of opinion among newspaper proprietors generally against the proposal to make news the subject of statutory Copyright, there was a probability that the clause dealing with the point will not remain in the Bill." At a subsequent sitting, Mr. Worlow was able to produce the following resolution passed unanimously by the Committee of the Society:—"That the newspaper Society having taken the opinion of its members, is not favourable to any change in the present condition of the law with reference to Copyright in news, and especially disapproves of Clause 12 in the present Bill." The clause referred to corresponds to explanation one in Section 2 of the present Bill. One of the reasons stated by him for the above Resolution was, "that the establishment of an exclusive right for a stated period to disseminate news, possibly of great national importance, is contrary to public policy." This is a consideration, the importance of which can scarcely be exaggerated in a country like India. A telegram from the Berlin correspondent of an English newspaper stated that "The draft of the new Copyright Bill, which will be laid before the Reichstag early next year, provides for the better protection of the Copyright of daily newspapers and of literature generally. No paper will be permitted to reprint articles without stating the source or to reproduce a scientific article from a journal without the special permission of the author. Reproduction of the news of the day will be permitted on the source being acknowledged." Ceylon seems to be the only place where legislation on this subject is carried to the extent of the present measure. The Council respectfully venture to think that so diminutive a colony can hardly afford an example for similar legislation for a continent like India.

The Council observe that there is great misconception with regard to the merits of such legislation as is proposed in this Bill. Many people seem to imagine that copyright in news is a matter of right, and even of the right of private property. It is doubtful whether even in regard to literary copyright, there is any question of the right of private property. But one thing is undoubted that when a literary work is published and laid before the public, the public have the fullest right of commenting upon criticizing, exposing, contradicting, and challenging it and everything contained in it. If this is so with regard to literary copyright, it is infinitely more so with regard to news. A man may spend money in procuring and transmitting news which he desires to lay before the public for his own gain. But the Council submit that under no circumstances can that justify a claim on his part to deprive even temporarily the public of their inherent right of commenting and exchancing comments upon news so placed before them. It would be an extreme act on the part of the legislature to take away this rights.

It is argued that the proposed legislation is in the interests of the public themselves, as the transmission of foreign news would be encouraged by protection. In the first place, it is doubtful if the public thus served will be the native public. In the second place, it is equally doubtful, so far as can be judged by past experience, that the news transmitted will be in their interests. On the contrary, judging from the past, the news is likely to be picked out by bias and colored by prejudice against their best interests. But however that may be, the small advantage that may be gained by encouraging the transmission of news will be immensely counterbalanced by the prohibition of immediate comment, involving in many cases serious danger to vital public interests. It is easy to imagine many cases in which it would be disastrous to restrain immediate comment, criticism, explanation, or contradiction of news spread over the country. The little good that may be achieved is, in the opinion of this Council, far outweighed by weighty considerations of public policy and expediency.

The arguments against the proposed legislation have been very clearly, forcibly, and exhaustively dealt with in the public press. They herewith append a list of the newspapers in which they have been expressed, and they also venture to place before the Legislative Council a collection of the articles written in them dealing with this subject. The Council trust that they will go far to satisfy His Excellency the Viceroy's Legislative Council that (1) the Bill in question should not be dealt with at Simla, but should be reserved for consideration for a full gathering of its honorable members, and (2) that the proposed legislation should be abandoned.—We have, &c.,

PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA, President.
DINSHAW EDALJI WACHA,
N. G. CHANDAVERKER,
AMEERUDIN TYABJI,
Honorary Secretaries.

THE FACTION RIOTS IN THE SOUTH.

THE BURNING OF A ZEMIN VILLAGE.

THE news telegraphed of the burning of the Zemin village of Mannarkottai, near Chinniapuram, turns out but too true. Pratically the whole village has been laid desolate. A few houses in the Brahmin quarter have been saved, as also one or two huts here and there, must have escaped almost by a miracle. The "Palace," as the local Zemindar's residence is called has not been touched, but a costly decorated marriage pandal in front has been completely destroyed, together with 200 cart-loads of straw kept in the compound. For the rest, about 400 people (at a very moderate estimate) must have been rendered absolutely homeless and destitute, and over Rs. 3,000 worth of property of all kinds destroyed.

All accounts agree in stating that the village was simultaneously set on fire in three different places, somewhere about 11 a.m. on Monday. The women were out in the fields and they allege they saw certain Nadars of Chiudiapuram running away after the village was seen to be on fire. The fire is reported to have been so applied that, helped by the high wind prevailing, the flames might spread and involve the whole village in a general conflagration before any effort could be made to save it. At any rate it is known beyond doubt that the flames spread from the western end of the village from a spot where there is no possibility of an accidental fire occurring.

As briefly advised by telegram, there was no disturbance or riot of any kind in the village, attended with any of those horrible incidents with which we have been made sadly familiar in connection with the recent occurrences in the South. The only question, therefore, is whether the burning of the village was the result of an accidental fire, or whether incendiaries have been at work. The conclusion at which I have arrived is that the whole thing was the work of incendiaries. Apart from the recorded statements of the villagers, the general circumstances of the village and the manner in which the fire appears to have originated support the view indicated above. To begin with, Mannarkottai is a practically deserted village. The local Zemindar, who will shortly attain age, has been absent from Mannarkottai, since the commencement, now nearly two months ago, of the disturbances in his villages. His Agent, who is very badly wanted by the Police in connection with the outrages at Chinniapuram, has gone abroad. The Maravar male residents have decamped likewise and, save for occasional clandestine visits to their village, do not appear to be particularly afflicted with nostalgia. The women remain behind, tending the flock or looking after the fields—cheerful, hard working women who pursue the even tenour of their way, apparently unconcerned in the discomfiture of their lords. There is nothing unnatural in the Shanars of Chinniapuram—the ruins of which could be plainly seen from Manarkottai—planning vengeance on those who, living within a stone's throw, had the hardihood to look unconcernedly on (if they did nothing worse) when their own village was brutally sacked in broad daylight. Reliable information goes to show that within the last few days, twenty Maravar houses have been burnt at Mannarkottai and five hay-ricks set on fire in the vicinity. Shanars are suspected in all these cases. I understand that Khan Bahadur Abdul Subhan Sahib, an able and experienced Police Officer, is suggesting that the leading Shanars of Chinniapuram should be bound over to keep the peace. I dare say everything that is possible will be done to preserve order in the disturbed area round Virudupatti. Eye-witnesses at Mannarkottai tell me that two villages were burnt on Monday night at some distance from Mannarkottai but particulars are not yet available.

I must repeat that the Police arrangements are totally inadequate so far as Virudupatti villages are concerned. The Division is, in ordinary times, generally entrusted to a junior officer; but, in these troublous times, to a strong and capable officer, with an adequate force under him, should be in charge of it. Were it necessary, I might show how ridiculous are the present arrangements.—*Madras Mail* (cor.)

THE PLAGUE ABROAD.

THE *Times* correspondent at Alexandria telegraphed on July 20:—Not a single case of plague has occurred since the 16th inst. Only six patients now remain under treatment. The sanitary authorities are continuing to act with unabated vigilance. The general mortality is below normal.

The Berlin correspondent of the *Standard* wrote on July 23:—According to the official statistics of the Imperial Board of Health, the plague has been endemic in German East Africa, especially at and near Bukoba and Kitengule. The Sultan of Bukoba states that the disease, is on the decrease though 467 out of 715 inhabitants died there last year. In the district of Kitengule sixty persons died from the middle of August to the middle of December. The Governor has ordered the caravan roads through the infected districts to be diverted for the present, and caravans from those parts to be carefully watched.

A Note of the French Minister of the Colonies states that the existence of bubonic plague was officially reported at St. Denis de la Reunion on July 18. Two deaths occurred the following day, but no fresh case has been registered since. The colony has an adequate supply of serum, and additional medical stores are being sent.

The "Pall Mall Gazette" of July 25 said:—We have received information of an outbreak of bubonic plague on board the British steamship Dictator, bound for Liverpool and laden with grain from Bombay and Kurrachee. There are no passengers on board, and the majority of the crew are Lascars. On arrival at Perim one of the Lascars, on examination by the port surgeon, was found to be suffering from bubonic plague. During the passage up the Red Sea he was isolated, but apparently without success, for the infection spread, and at Suez five Lascars were found to be in an infected state. The port authorities therefore ordered the detention of the vessel at the quarantine station at Moses Wells for a period of eight days. During this time the vessel was disinfected, the patients were isolated and the whole crew were landed and subjected to observation. Subsequently the vessel and most of the crew were allowed to proceed, and the Dictator is now on her way home.

TRUTH ON MATTERS INDIAN.

MUCH dissatisfaction is being expressed by officers of the Bengal Army at the recent importation of officers from the Punjab Army, the two most conspicuous instances of this being the promotion of one Punjab officer to the command of the 17th Bengal Infantry, and another to the command of the 12th. Promotion has of late been very slow in the Bengal Army, and the introduction of officers from another command is in consequence the more resented. If it is necessary to reward Punjab officers who have been on active service by giving them regimental commands, the Indian authorities would do well to give a turn next to the Bombay and Madras Armies, where promotion has of late been very much more rapid than in the Bengal. Competent authorities, however, deprecate under any circumstances the practice of entrusting the command of native regiments to strange officers. The sepoy has a strong personal regard for officers under whom he has served for any length of time, and a corresponding aversion to "new Sahibs."

Officers who entered for the last prize essay competition of the Royal United Service Institution are complaining of the difficulty experienced in getting the unsuccessful essays returned. Taken in conjunction with the long delay in making known the award as to the second prize, this points to a most casual way of doing business, and it is not likely to increase the popularity of these competitions. There can be no legitimate reason why all the essays should not have been returned months ago, unless it be—what the unfortunate competitors are beginning to suspect—that the compositions have somehow "got lost."

Apropos of confidential reports, a curious suggestion is offered by a Staff Corps officer. He is firmly convinced that much would be done to counteract the mischief of these reports if each document had attached to it in one corner a photograph of the officer reported upon, with a statement of his nationality, religion, &c., and in the other corner a photograph of the reporting officer, accompanied by similar information. Were this done, my correspondent feels assured that the authorities at Headquarters would always be able to calculate accurately the discount to which every confidential report should be subjected on purely personal grounds. I merely give this suggestion for what it is worth. The Service reader will be better able than I to judge whether there is any reason to suppose that it might be useful.

The Royal Engineers are at present anything but popular at Aden. For some time past a large swimming-bath has been under construction for the use of the garrison at that station, the Government of India having sanctioned an expenditure Rs. 10,000 for this purpose. The site was on the shore, and the idea of the designers was to admit the sea and fill the bath at each tide. But, owing, apparently, to some defect in the sluices, the sea has always come in when it was not expected, and retired when it was wanted, the only effect of its entrance being to burst up the concrete floor as often as it has been laid. It would be interesting to know how much money has been spent on the job up to the present time, including the cost of bringing a Lieutenant-Colonel from India to extract the local staff from their difficulties. At the date of my latest information the troops were forbidden to bathe in the sea on account of the prevalence of sharks, and as the daily allowance of water for the purpose of ablution is only two gallons per man, it will be readily understood that the garrison are highly indignant at the ineffectual efforts of the Royal Engineers to build swimming-bath.

An officer writes from India on the severe strain imposed upon the men by route marching and similar exercises during the hot season. It seems that a variation of the ordinary route march in vogue in India is to order a roll-call at a point some three or four miles from barracks, the arrangement only differing from a route march in the fact that the men "go as they please," and do not carry arms. About the middle of June one of these roll-calls was ordered at 7-15 p.m. at a point about an hour and a quarter's march from Nowshera, so that the men had to start at 6, when the heat of the sun was almost unbearable. On returning to the barracks one man had a stroke of heat apoplexy, and died almost immediately. After this a similar exercise was ordered at 6 a.m., and again a man had to be taken to hospital, though fortunately his life was saved. After these incidents further route marches and roll-calls were temporarily stopped by order of the Medical Officer. But surely this is a matter which ought to be regulated by general regulations, and not left to the discretion of individual commanding officers, medical or otherwise. About the time when the above incidents occurred the night temperature was ranging from 92 deg. to 98 deg., and this temperature would rise rapidly after sunrise at 5·30; so that a long march at 6 a.m. would necessarily involve severe punishment.

A Mountain Artilleryman, writing from India, makes a suggestion which seems to me to deserve the attention of the military authorities in this country and India. It is the practice at present to allow a man who has served for six years in India to return home on leave, conditionally on his re-engaging to complete twelve years' service with the colours. Now, nearly every man who goes out to India has done one or two years' service before he arrives in that country. Consequently before the time arrives when he is entitled to a furlough his first period of colour service expires, and he comes home to take his discharge. If his object in view is to induce men to extend their time by giving them a run home, they ought to be given this previlege after four, or at the outside five, years' service in India. Probably if this were the rule, a great many men would avail themselves of it and re-engage who now leave both India and the Army for good at the end of their eight years.

As an instance of the way in which Eurasians are officially cold-shouldered in India, a Calcutta correspondent calls attention to their position in the office of the Controller of Military Accounts, Bengal Command. It is asserted that employment is generally given to European soldier clerks and natives in preference to Eurasians, and that the few Eurasians who have received appointments are systematically passed over for promotion. Some of them were sent on field service during the last operations on the North-West Frontier, and acquitted themselves well; but, however good his work may be, the Eurasian clerk finds that his claims to advancement are steadily ignored in favour of his European or, it may be, his native colleagues. The prejudice which accounts for this state of things is not only ungenerous, but, in the opinion of many, detrimental to the interests of the Government.

SERIOUS ACCIDENT IN A DESTROYER

ELEVEN LIVES LOST.

A SERIOUS accident, resulting in the loss of eleven lives and injuries to several other men, occurred at Portsmouth on July 21 during the trial trip of the torpedo-boat destroyer Bullfinch, which was built and engined by Earle's Shipbuilding Company, of Hull. Some two months ago the vessel, which has not yet been taken over from the contractors, had a preliminary trial, which had to be abandoned at the end of two hours owing to a defect in the machinery. Since then she has been in the contractors' hands and various alterations have been carried out in view of the trial, which began with every prospect of success on July 21. The vessel was required to steam for three hours at a mean speed of thirty knots, and complied with the stipulations so far as the six runs on the measured mile in Stokes Bay were concerned. She then, in order to fill in the three hours, steamed as far as Cowes, and was entering the Solent with only a quarter of an hour to complete her time when the connecting rod of the high-pressure starboard cylinder broke close to the fork. The piston immediately knocked off the cover, flooding the fore part of the engine-room with steam, from which none of the hands could escape. At the same time the end of the rod was driven through the bottom of the vessel, which began to leak badly. Lieut. F. G. Dinelay, who was in command, promptly ordered the use of collision mats, which partially checked the inrush of water, and as soon as he heard that some men had been killed he ordered the flag to be half-masted. Mr. J. R. West happened to be cruising in his steam yacht the Goshawk at the time, and, seeing an enormous volume of steam shoot up from the Bullfinch, he at once steamed down towards her. In getting alongside his bridge and stanchions were damaged. On ascertaining the serious character of the accident, Mr. West volunteered to take the wounded on board his yacht for conveyance to the Australia cruiser (which had taken up her moorings at Cowes to serve as guardship during the residence of the Queen at Osborne), leaving the dead on board the destroyer to be taken into Portsmouth Harbour. The offer was thankfully accepted. One of the injured men, named Eustace, died before the Goshawk reached the cruiser. In the meantime, in spite of the collision mats, the Bullfinch was taking in water so rapidly that a dredger returning into harbour took the destroyer in tow until a tug, sent out from the dockyard, relieved her. As soon as it was known that a fatal accident had occurred, as there was no doctor on board, surgeons were requisitioned from the cruiser Terrible and harbour ships, and six medical officers at once went out to render assistance. They found that there were seven men on board who had died from scalds and shock within a few minutes of the time of the accident. The Goshawk steamed into harbour creek to land the body of Eustace, while the Bullfinch went into the tidal basin to land the bodies of the seven other victims. Steam launches and stretcher parties were in readiness before the vessel got alongside the dockyard, and the transference of the bodies to Haslar Hospital was personally superintended by Admiral Sir M. Culme Seymour, Commander-in-Chief at Portsmouth. At the same time the deep dock was opened to receive the Bullfinch. As soon as the bodies were removed orders were given to allow no one on board until the inquest had been held. Three more deaths have since occurred. Several sympathetic messages have been received from the Queen. A telegram has also been received from the First Lord of the Admiralty, conveying his condolences, and inquiring after the condition of the injured. The Deputy Coroner for Hampshire opened an inquest on Saturday, July 22, into the case of the deaths which had been reported to him

Some evidence having been given, the inquiry was adjourned until Aug. 9, the jury, at the close of the proceedings, visiting the Bullfinch, and examining the scene of the disaster.

MR. BALFOUR ON THE TRANSVAAL CRISIS.

IMPORTANT SPEECH.

MR. F. W. LOWE, M.P., chairman of the Midland Union of Conservative Associations, gave a luncheon on July 27, at which the guests were invited to meet Mr. Balfour. Mr. Lowe proposed the health of the Queen, and afterwards the health of Mr. Balfour. Mr. Balfour, in reply, said:—

The Leader of the House of Commons was habitually praised when things went well, but he was not always praised when things went ill. Having experienced all kinds of fortune and having been at one time unduly criticised and at other times unduly praised, he could say that there had never been a House of Commons in which more generous confidence had been placed by the great body of the party in those who had to take from day to day the decisions on which the success of that party must rest or fall. With that support the difficulty of the work need not appal any man. The present session had been rather poor in dramatic incidents. No session had ever been drawn to a close under more favourable auspices, having a better catalogue of more useful work accomplished, and accomplished without undue friction, and without straining in the smallest degree the great Parliamentary machine. While they had been happy in avoiding foreign difficulties and foreign complications, they had unfortunately been brought face to face with a new phase, a yet further scene in that prolonged and in many respects unsatisfactory drama which had been played for more than a generation in South Africa. Their memories were fortunately short, and possibly the public hardly realised how chronic, how embarrassing had been the questions which had been pressed upon the Government of the day from time to time by the peculiar situation of South African society. He did not pretend to minimise that we were face to face with one of those probl

THE TRANSVAAL.

THE NEW FRANCHISE BILL.

The Consul-General of the South African Republic has communicated to Reuter's Agency the text of the Franchise Bill as amended by the Volksraad.

Article IV. now reads as follows :—

"Any person who has established himself in the Republic with the object of residing there will be able to obtain letters of naturalization and the full franchise, upon fulfilling the conditions of Article I., after the lapse of seven years from the date of his arrival. In case an applicant is not entitled to the full franchise within six months after the coming into operation of this law, he shall produce proof that he has handed in a written notice to the Field Cornet of his ward that he intends to naturalize himself. In case of neglect to send in this notice according to the form set out in Schedule A, or in the absence of the certificate referred to in Article I., under Section A, the applicant will not be entitled to the full franchise in terms of Article I., but only in terms of Articles II. and III. This notice shall be sent up by the Field Cornet to the State Secretary, the one and the other, under the same conditions and penalty as set forth in Article II. In case any one is already naturalized when the present Act comes into force he will be able to obtain the full franchise five years after the date of his naturalization, or, if he chooses, according to the provisions set out in the first paragraph of this article."

In Article V. the words "Executive Council" have been substituted for the term "Government" as not prevented by the Act from issuing letters of naturalization, with or without full franchise, to persons holding appointments in the service of the State and to those who have rendered services to the country.

To Article VI. the following paragraph has been added :—

"They will also be able, by giving the notice contained in Section A on attaining their 16th year, to obtain the full franchise five years later upon fulfilment of the conditions set out in A, B, and D."

Article X. now reads :—"This law comes into operation immediately after publication," the time of operation of the Act having previously been left blank.

The dissatisfaction felt in Johannesburg when it was supposed that the Imperial Government regarded the seven-years' concession as a practical settlement of the franchise question has been dispelled by the statement that Sir Alfred Milner's scheme is still further to be insisted upon. Our Pretoria Correspondent says the Uitlanders there have been informed that no abatement of Sir Alfred Milner's scheme will be acceptable to the Imperial authorities. The real crisis therefore is now held to be within sight. It is pointed out that the various conditions attached to President Kruger's original proposal have not been removed, and that the Volksraad does not seem likely at present to make more concessions in the Franchise Bill.

At the annual congress of the South African League, held at Johannesburg, the president, Mr. Wybergh, said that no reforms would be of use unless the Uitlanders were given real political power which would be permanent and final, ensuring that no repetition of the present crisis could occur. It was necessary moreover to make the franchise conditions such as should induce a rush of people to accept them. He was certain that if Sir Alfred Milner's proposals were adopted, large numbers of Uitlanders would enrol themselves as citizens and a final peaceful settlement would be attained, securing to the Republic friendship with England and thereby solving the South African question.

A Blue-book is published in London containing correspondence relating to the Bloemfontein Conference. Sir Alfred Milner, in a despatch to Mr. Chamberlain, describes his attitude at the conference and expresses the belief that not only is the British community in South Africa unanimously in favour of his scheme of reform, but that outside the Transvaal a good many of the Dutch take the same view.

Reuter's Agent is authorized to give an absolute denial to the statement published in London that Mr. Schreiner's telegraphed last week to President Kruger exhorting him not to yield any further as a document from the Imperial Government would reach him on the following day. Mr. Schreiner did send a telegram to President Kruger, with a view to prevent the premature passing of the Franchise Law before a communication from the Imperial Government had been received, but the interpretation placed upon it in the London telegram is completely erroneous.

The redistribution scheme has not yet been completed. The proposal gives four new seats in the First Raad and four in the second to Johannesburg as soon as the new voters' lists have been made out and as soon as the numbers warrant it, one member each to Klerksdorp, Boksburg, Krugersdorp and Heidelberg, the figure applying to both the First and Second Raads.

Those affected by the war tax on land, which Mr. Chamberlain recently pronounced to be a breach of the Convention, have been officially advised to pay under protest, and have been told that claims for repayment will be diplomatically supported by her Majesty's Government. This decision has caused surprise and disappointment.

A report from Pretoria would make it appear that President Kruger the other day quarrelled with the Volksraad over the dynamite monopoly and offered his resignation.

It now appears that President Kruger has withdrawn his resignation on assurances of personal confidence from the Volksraad, but there is still believed to be strong opposition to his dynamite policy. The difference of opinion, it is said, turned chiefly upon the dynamite question, General Joubert and the majority of the Volksraad desiring to cancel the concession, while the President and the minority were in favour of buying the company out. The Cape Afrikanders are generally of opinion that the cancellation of the dynamite concession is absolutely necessary.

In Johannesburg the resignation was regarded from the first as "Bismarckian" only. It is believed that a section among the members of the Volksraad desire the immediate cancellation of the dynamite concession, while Mr. Kruger, who, whatever his reasons, has always strenuously supported the monopoly, wishes to award the company immense compensation. Probably the question will now be shelved for the present.

In the Volksraad on Wednesday (July 26) the Government submitted a missive announcing the agreement of the Dynamite Company to a reduction in the price of dynamite to 72s. 6d. a case and of gelatine to 92s. 6d., these prices to include a 5s. State royalty. The missive was sent back for a statement of the conditions stipulated by the company, and in order to enable memorials to be considered, many of which prayed for the cancellation of the monopoly. The missive was again submitted and showed that the conditions stipulated that the reduction should be dependent on an annual sale of 250,000 cases, and on the price of glycerine remaining at £40 a ton. Some members of the Volksraad demanded the production of the opinions of counsel respecting the company's position which were given on the instructions of the Raad two years ago. The present State Secretary held that the company had violated its obligations and was therefore liable to have the monopoly cancelled. The State Attorney's opinion, which was next read, was in the contrary sense. The Raad then adjourned.

The case against the alleged Johannesburg conspirators has been withdrawn, and the accused have been discharged.

The Transvaal crisis was discussed on Monday, July 24, by Mr. T. R. Dodd, a well-known inhabitant of Johannesburg, at a meeting in Sunderland. Mr. Dodd said he was a Radical and could assure his hearers that the agitation for the franchise was a popular agitation, and was not got up by capitalists. Force, he believed, was the only argument the Boer would listen to. Mr. Rhodes in a speech has ridiculed the idea of war, but spoke with apprehension of the Rhodesian proposal to tax Cape products. They must not, he urged, let the north drift away from the south, but ought to work for a union on a basis of equal rights.

The Press Association states that Sir Thomas Esmonde, M.P., has received the following telegram from a leading Irish resident in the Transvaal :—

"Do not fail to plead our case for equal rights and thorough settlement. Compromise means ruin."

Mr. Davis Allen, delegate of the Imperial South African Association, addressed a meeting of Canadian Senators and members of the House of Commons on Sunday on the South African crisis. Sir Mackenzie Bowell, who presided, advocated an expression of the sympathy of the Parliament of Canada with the Uitlanders in their struggle for justice in the Transvaal, and if necessary, the offer of more substantial support. His remarks were warmly endorsed by several other speakers.

The question whether it would be expedient to draft British troops from India to South Africa in the event of a non-peaceful settlement of the Transvaal question has been fully discussed between the Indian and Imperial Governments. It is understood that the Indian Government decided that the situation of the country would permit 10,000 men to be temporarily detached at the cost of the Home Government. The transport arrangements and equipment are complete, and the force could be despatched without the least delay.

The Secretary of State for the Colonies has received a telegram from Earl Beauchamp, Governor of New South Wales, stating that offers to serve in the Transvaal, should the occasion arise, have been made by about 1,860 officers, non-commissioned officers, and men of the New South Wales Defence Force.

The Transvaal Executive has formally decided on increasing the representation of the Rand in the Volksraad from two to ten members, to be elected by five equal constituences, each returning one member to the First Raad, and one to the Second. The number of new Uitlander seats in the First Raad is thus four, and not seven as proposed.

The Transvaal First Raad yesterday referred the dynamite concession question to a special committee. It afterwards passed all the clauses of the amended Grondwet.

Five thousand persons were present at a great meeting convened at Johannesburg by the Uitlanders' Council on July 26 to condemn the new franchise law as inadequate, and great enthusiasm prevailed. Resolutions were passed confirming the recent declaration of the Uitlanders' Council and strenuously supporting Sir Alfred Milner's policy.

[An important Blue Book containing further correspondence relating to the Transvaal was issued yesterday. Some of the despatches describe interviews between Sir A. Milner and Mr. Schreiner, the Cape Premier, and disclose a difference of opinion between them. Mr. Schreiner stated that the Cape Ministry were agreed in thinking that President Kruger's franchise proposal was practical, reasonable, and a considerable step in the right direction. At a later stage he intimated to Sir Alfred the view of the Cape Ministry that a state of things had not, in their opinion, arisen which would justify active interference in the internal affairs of the Transvaal. Further despatches contain Sir A. Milner's opinion on the franchise law submitted to the Volksraad, and his comparison of its provisions with his proposals at the Bloemfontein Conference. In an appendix appears an opinion expressed by Mr. Schreiner on certain resolutions passed by the South African League. He speaks of the persistent action of the League in endeavouring to foment and excite, and not to soothe and allay, ill-will between the two principal European races in South Africa, and says that the exaggerated and aggravating terms in which the resolutions are couched sufficiently disclose the spirit which informs and inspires them].

Rumours are current in Paris that in addition to General de Negrier other highly-placed soldiers notably Generals Zurlinden and Metzinger, are about to feel the heavy hand of General de Galliffet. The dismissal of General de Negrier is still the chief topic of conversation, and the subject of many different explanations.

General de Negrier replies to journalits who ask for interviews that he is still in the army, and is bound to obey his superior officer. In the final scene between General de Negrier and the War Minister, the Minister, it is stated, spoke in the most peremptory terms, demanding a copy of the General's order to the officers of the 8th Army Corps, and insisting finally on his returning to the Vosges by the first train to get it.

Mr. Chamberlain's statement in the House of Commons on July 20, which was published at Cape Town on the 21st, has tended to allay the apprehension previously felt by the Progressive Party that the Imperial Government was abandoning its firm attitude in regard to Sir Alfred Milner's demands. An impression prevails in well-informed circles, says a "Reuter" telegram, that the Transvaal Government will make further concessions if diplomatic pressure is maintained.

The special correspondent of the "Standard" at Johannesburg wrote on July 21 :—Whether or not there was reason for it, the apprehension that England was abandoning the irreducible minimum insisted on by Sir Alfred Milner at the Bloemfontein Conference produced an intense feeling here. Happily, the latest telegrams received from London convey assurances that England stands firm ; and this has greatly encouraged the Uitlanders and their friends, though a suspicion is still felt that the discussion in the House of Commons marked the turning point. It is desirable, of course, to discount some of the violent language that finds expression on the Rand, and the threats of forswearing the country. Nevertheless, there are sensible and sober commercial men who have said that unless the situation mends, they will leave Africa in despair of recovering the time they have lost and the money they have spent, to say nothing of all hope of prospering. They declare that every day's delay which postpones the presentation by the Imperial Government of a plain issue in plain terms, tends to increase the strain. The Hollander Press is still continuing the campaign of vituperation against Sir Alfred Milner. It is really necessary that the English people and Parliament should recognise that the High Commissioner stands as the representative of civilisation and enlightenment ; while against him are men who, blinded by race prejudice, are hindering true progress and development.

The Pretoria correspondent of the "Times" telegraphs :—The Uitlanders have been given to understand here that no abatement of Sir A. Milner's demands will be acceptable to the imperial authorities. The real crisis, therefore, is now held to be within sight.

The Imperial South African Association have received the following telegram from the South African League in Cape Town :—

South African League refuses to believe that the British Government intends to follow policy announced in the "Times," because restrictions passed in early sections of Franchise Bill render Bill valueless. Voting for President and number of new seats not specified. Opinion should be reserved until whole Bill is in the hands of the public. In present form it is practically valueless. Deep alarm spreading in English section of the country that, after being encouraged by British Government that they were to expect full support to obtain redress of grievances, they are again, owing to English party politics, to be abandoned and left to own resources and subjected to increased animosity from Boer Government.

A large meeting of the Afrikander Bond was held on July 22 at Graaf Reinet to consider the new franchise proposals adopted by the Volksraad in the Transvaal. Resolutions were passed asserting, first :—

"That this meeting wishes to express joy and satisfaction at the reasonable and liberal conditions conceded, and its conviction that if there be no interference in the internal affairs of South Africa, a good and friendly understanding will be arrived at between the two sections of the population and will greatly promote the welfare and advancement of the Republic, which will not then be continually impeded" ; secondly, "that thanks are due to Mr. Schreiner and the members of his Cabinet, as well as to Mr. Hofmeyr and Mr. Fischer, for their endeavours to bring about a satisfactory solution, and the meeting expresses an earnest hope for the fullest success of those endeavours" ; thirdly, "that this meeting of faithful subjects of the Queen, having heard that doubt is entertained as to the loyalty of thousands of her Majesty's subjects of Dutch descent, expresses its deep sorrow and indignation that such an unjust accusation should be made, declares that it is altogether unfounded, and requests the Government to contradict it in the strongest manner."

REDISTRIBUTION SCHEME.

The special correspondent of the *Daily Telegraph* at Johannesburg writes :—

Subjoined is what may be termed the Rand's message to the British Parliament, consisting of four resolutions, which will be submitted to the great gathering that is to be held to-night in the Wanders' Hall.

1. That this meeting condemns the new Franchise Law as wholly inadequate, and again insists upon the necessity of a Franchise Law, simple, intelligible in its language, free from embarrassing restrictions and formalities, and based upon residential qualifications of five years at the utmost.

2. That this meeting insists upon the demand of the Uitlander Council for a periodical redistribution of seats, and for representation bearing a definite relation to the number of electors.

3. It also records its conviction that equality of language, the independence of the High Court of Justice, the demolition of the forts, and the removal of every religious disability are reforms essential to the exercise of the rights of a free people ; and it adopts the declaration of the Uitlander Council in principle and detail, that, having in view the grudging and illiberal spirit shown by the Government and the Volksraad, and the fact by which even fundamental laws are changed, the meeting is convinced that no settlement will be of any value unless it is guaranteed by an understanding between the Imperial Government and the Government of the South African Republic.

4. The meeting declares its resolve to support Sir Alfred Milner in his efforts to secure effective reforms in this country and the equality of the races throughout South Africa.

The Ministers at Pretoria express their confidence that they will arrive speedily at a satisfactory agreement with her Majesty's Government by direct diplomatic negotiation.

In voting for the President and Commandant-General all the burghers are to be on an equality, but the qualifications for the holders of these offices are raised, the probable conditions being that the candidates must be of African birth or have been burghers of the Transvaal for a long time.

THE BLOEMFONTEIN CONFERENCE.

SIR ALFRED MILNER'S STORY.—OFFICIAL DESPATCHES.

"Correspondence relating to the Bloemfontein Conference" is the title of a Blue Book just issued. It contains the protocols of the Conference, of which a telegraph ic summary has already been published. In a long covering despatch the High Commissioner reviews the course of the negotiations at Bloemfontein. The chief element of novelty in the Blue Book is contained in the views and explanations given in this document. Sir Alfred Milner's attitude on the question of arbitration is thus explained. Having stated that he was in favour of an "automatic process" of adjusting differences, he proceeds :—

I expressly guarded myself against any idea that arbitration was applicable to all differences. You cannot arbitrate on broad questions of policy any more than on questions of national honour. I stated quite clearly that her Majesty's Government would not admit arbitration "by a foreign Power, or *any foreign interference*," between itself and the South African Republic. To this extent, therefore, I barred arbitration, nor would I, of my own motion, have referred to it. But as President Kruger brought it in so continually it would, I think, have been impolitic, and certainly against my own conviction, to take up an absolutely negative attitude with regard to it. I was thinking more especially of the state of things which would arise in the remote contingency of our being able to come to an amicable settlement of all or our principal, differences. Even in that case it could not be supposed that in future, questions of difference would not occasionally arise between us—seeing the intimacy and the complexity of the relations between the South African Republic and her Majesty's South African dominions—where such questions were no general questions of policy, but differences as to the interpretation of a particular clause of a particular document (whether one of the existing Conventions, or any new instrument of a similar character which might hereafter be framed). What was to be done to solve them? Arbitration of some sort would appear to be inevitable, although the constitution of a suitable tribunal could always be a matter of difficulty. In any case, all that I committed myself to was a willingness to do what I would personally to arrange for a regular and automatic settlement of future differences without foreign interference, provided that the main matter then under discussion could be satisfactorily arranged.

President Kruger subsequently modified his request for arbitration by making it "by other than foreign Powers."

At one of the sittings an interesting point was raised by President Kruger. He argued that citizenship and franchise were by no means identical, and that consequently naturalisation without immediate burghership could not justly be described as a denial of citizenship. On this Sir Alfred Milner observes :—

Now, as a general principle, this of course is true. But the point is that in the South African Republic citizenship and full franchise have always gone together—every citizen has been, *ipso facto*, a voter for everything—until President Kruger himself, to keep the Uitlander out, invented in 1890 that system of naturalisation, followed after a lapse of years by admission to the full franchise, which has been the cause of so much bitterness. This did make a great and very important distinction between the old burgher who is a voter for all elections from the time he becomes of age and the "naturalised" burgher, and it was the creation of this distinction which, as much as anything prevented and prevents Uitlanders being naturalised. It seems to me, I must say, idle to argue that, because in other countries a citizen has not necessarily a vote either for the Legislature or for public officers, therefore, in a country where every original citizen has, *ipso facto*, a vote for everything, a man not having such a vote is still a full citizen. A citizen he may be—is, in fact, to the full—in respect of his obligations. But in respect of his privileges, he is but half and less than half a citizen, for the vote for the First Volksraad and the President is the gist of the whole matter.

Sir Alfred Milner defends, at considerable length, the policy of ignoring grievances under the Convention at the Bloemfontein Conference, and concentrating all his efforts on the Franchise Question :—

I might have stayed at Bloemfontein fourteen days or longer discussing dynamite, the Edgar case, the Amphitheatre meeting, the Aliens Law, the Press Law, police incompetence, the illicit liquor traffic, education, the crusade against the English language, the dependent condition of the Courts, the importunity of the Ministers—liable as they were to be called at any moment by the resolution of a single Chamber. But my view was this : I had to pursue one of two policies ; either (1) to seek in a spirit of broad compromise to obtain for the Uitlanders such a position as would enable them gradually to remedy their principal grievances themselves ; or (2) to insist on a series of specific reforms which should relieve the Uitlanders from at least the more serious of these grievances. Of the two possibilities, No. 1, was in my opinion, far the better, and No. 2 only to be resorted to in case of the failure of No. 1. But to introduce No. 2 prematurely would make the successful pursuance of No. 1 impossible. It was, of course, necessary to indicate, and indicate clearly, as I repeatedly did, the existence of grievances ; but to propose to deal with them in detail, that is to say, to propose to interfere here, there, and everywhere, in the internal affairs of the Republic, would have been totally inconsistent with that line of firm but friendly pressure for the admission of the Uitlanders to citizenship (*ut sic*, to a position in which they could remedy grievances for themselves), which in the first instance at any rate, it seemed best to pursue. But policy No. 1, having broken down, it seemed to me unadvisable at the Conference itself to embark on policy No. 2. For one thing, I was imperfectly instructed as to your view with regard to it. I knew full well that my franchise proposals would have your entire approval, and that of the British public. But what we should press for in respect of particular grievances, if franchise failed, I was not equally certain, and I did not wish to commit myself too rashly to particular demands. Moreover, I thought it would be premature to conclude that franchise on the broad lines proposed by me was unobtainable.

The High Commissioner concludes by declaring that his scheme has not only the unanimous approval of the British community in South Africa, but also of a good many of the Dutch.

Besides this despatch, the verbatim protocols and the annexed documents, which fill sixty folio pages, the Blue Book contains a number of affidavits affirming the genuineness of the signatures to the petition to the Queen, which had been impugned by President Kruger. Sir Alfred Milner expresses the opinion that these affidavits are "on the whole satisfactory," and that the affidavits relied upon by President Kruger "contain allegations of the flimsiest kind." He adds :—

The Government of the South African Republic have been trying four months to throw discredit on the petition. They have an army of spies and secret service agents, whose methods are known to you from the Nicholls-Patterson case, and there are plenty of loafers in Johannesburg who can be induced to swear to cock-an-bull stories. On the whole it is satisfactory that with all their efforts they have not been able to damage the petition more than these affidavits do.

The Colonial Secretary has received a telegram from Earl Beauchamp, Governor of New South Wales, stating that offers to serve in the Transvaal, should the occasion arise, have been made by about 1,860 officers, non-commissioned officers, and men of the New South Wales Defence Force. It is understood that a reply has been sent similar to those made to kindred offers from the Straits Settlements, Brisbane, &c., expressive of the Government's appreciation of the spirit by which the offer was prompted, but stating that it is still hoped the occasion for requisitioning the proffered service may not arise.

THE UNITED STATE AND THE PHILIPPINES.

A *Reuter* telegram from Washington of July 21 says :—The War Department has issued a statement quoting certain despatches received from General Otis in answer to the round robin of the American correspondents at Manila. General Otis denies that the official reports have misrepresented the prevailing conditions, but thinks that his despatches have at times been to conservative. He says in substance that the correspondents wish to send statements that would imperil the operations, that they have put forward no specific instances in support of their charges against him, and that those charges are untrue. He denies that he minimises the value of the work done by the naval forces, and quotes from his despatches referring to naval operations to justify his denial of that statement.

Washington, July 21. (*Reuter*).—A telegram has been received from General Otis stating that on Wednesday last Captain Byrne surprised and inflicted severe loss on a force in the island of Negros consisting of a number of united robber bands.

Washington July 24 (*Reuter*).—A telegram has been received from General Otis stating that the native force routed by Captain Byrne on the island of Negros, on July 19, amounted to 450 men, of whom a third were killed, including the leader, a Spaniard or Spanish Mestizo.

INDIA IN PARLIAMENT.

THE CONDUCT OF SOLDIERS IN INDIA.

In the House of Lords, on Thursday, July 27, Lord Stanley of Alderley asked the Government what measures they intended to take to prevent outrages by soldiers in India and the colonies such as that which caused the death of Mr. Talwattee ; and asked the Under-Secretary for India whether on Feb. 14 last the India Office was entirely ignorant of the following cases :—Jan. 16, 1893.—Poona, Arjuna shot by Gunner W.E. Piper. Feb. 27.—Poona, Private McQuillan, Royal Irish Rifles, cut the throat of a dooly bearer. March 23.—Satara, Mr. Rowecroft, a military officer, slapped on the face for insufficient salutation Mr. Sohoni, first assistant master, Satara High School. April 10.—Poona, two soldiers, Durham Light Infantry, drove through the cantonment firing an air gun, hit a tailor and a woman and a man. April 24.—Allahabad, H. L. C. Killick, East Surrey Regiment, out shooting pe-fowl with another, with Lee-Metford rifles and bullets. Killick cut Janak Singh's arm with a hunting knife ; he bled to death. May 7.—Kurrachee, five soldiers committed to sessions for wounding a policeman on duty. June 5.—Kussowlee, two European soldiers demanded liquor of a carter ; on refusal, threw cart, bullocks, and whisky down the cliff. Oct. 2.—Nasirabad, a pumkah coolie attached to sergeants' mess of Royal Fusiliers thrown into a well by two soldiers Sept. 25. Jan. 23, 1899.—Punjab, Asghar Aly, magistrate and civil servant, assaulted on Punjab Railway, Dec. 31, 1898, by four commissioned officers. He further asked whether the Indian Government would amend or remodel the Indian Government resolution No. 4,625, of Aug 31, 1897, and the Bombay Government resolution No. 1,507, Judicial Department, of March 2 1899.

The Earl of Onslow said the noble lord had placed on the notice paper a very long list of outrages alleged to have been committed by soldiers in India upon natives of that country, but the noble lord had himself admitted he had not made careful inquiry as to the acquittals and convictions in these cases. It would be an easy matter to compile a long list of cases drawn from newspaper reports of crimes committed by any class of her Majesty's subjects, and he did not think the noble lord had convinced their lordships that soldiers in India were guilty of more crimes than the same class elsewhere or any section drawn from the same class of the population. On the contrary, if the noble lord would examine the returns which were laid on the tables of both Houses of Parliament he would find that since 1878 the proportion of courts-martial on soldiers for offences had been very steadily decreasing. In 1878 there were 114 at home and 96 abroad, while in 1897 the figures were 54 at home and 34 abroad. He thought their lordships would agree that the conduct of her Majesty's troops had been steadily improving and not deteriorating. With regard to the cases quoted by the noble lord, two of them had been brought officially to the notice of the Secretary of State. As to shooting parties they were most carefully guarded. Orders were only issued to men of extremely good character, and every precaution was taken to prevent any collision with the natives, and he could only say that all that was possible was done to prevent any outrages of the kind referred to by the noble lord. They were extremely cowardly, and were repudiated by the Army. There was no evidence that they were on the increase. There might be isolated cases of violence. The Secretary of State at this moment was taking precautions to have himself informed of all cases which were brought before the civil courts against soldiers of the British Army. He would not go at length into the proposals which the noble lord had made as to remedying what he complained of ; he left that to the Secretary for War.

The Earl of Kimberley : I fully agree with the Under-Secretary that not only is there no reason to apprehend that there is a serious increase of crime committed by soldiers in the Army, but that in point of fact those crimes are tending to decrease ; and, although there may possibly have been some instances, some particular cases, which everyone will greatly deplore, still there is no reason to believe or suggest that there is a general deterioration among our soldiers in India. It would be most unfortunate that such an erroneous impression should get abroad (Hear hear.) No doubt circumstances may have occurred lately which required the attention of the Government. That attention, I am sure—indeed, we have heard that it is so from the Under-Secretary—will be given to the subject, and if it is found that there is any necessity for their interference, I must say I feel confident that the Government will take any steps that may be necessary for the protection of the natives. (Here, here.) I cannot, however, believe that the conduct of the soldiers in India is such as to give rise to any general apprehension of deterioration. On the contrary, I believe that their conduct deserves approbation. (Hear, hear.)

The Marquess of Lansdowne : I rise merely to express my concurrence in what has been said by the noble earl opposite. I must regard the utmost reprobation acts of ill-usage perpetrated by Europeans, whether soldiers or civilians, upon the natives of India. It is for civilians a disgrace to the nation to which they belong, but when these acts are perpetrated by soldiers, they not only bring disgrace upon their country and countrymen, but upon the honourable profession of which they are members. (Hear, hear.) I am glad to concur with what has been said of the Under-Secretary as to the improvement which has taken place in the conduct of many soldiers in this respect. I believe that at this moment acts which not many years ago I do not speak of crimes or outrages, but acts of perhaps rough usage would have been regarded as comparatively venial are now regarded as well by the military as by the community as deserving the utmost abhorrence and reprobation. As I believe that no pains are taken by the military authorities and the commanding officers to prevent these occurrences, I wish to join in the protest of the noble earl against such reports as those which the noble lord has placed upon the paper being regarded as authentic proof of the conduct of the troops in India. (Hear, hear.) He has not told us as to these cases whether there were any legal proceedings, or whether, if there were, any convictions followed. I, for one, should certainly want to know a great deal more about these cases before I should be inclined to accept them as being authentic. (Hear, hear.) My impression is that the amount of crime committed by British soldiers in India is steadily diminishing ; courts-martial are diminishing ; offences are diminishing ; and, in particular, the offence of drunkenness, so closely connected, I am afraid, with military crime, is showing a marked tendency to become less. I may represent the War Office, I have only to add that no pains will be spared to prevent any act of ill-treatment being perpetrated by soldiers upon the native population of India. (Hear, hear.)

PRINCE RANJITSINHJI.

On Tuesday, July 25, in the House of Commons, Sir Seymour King asked the Secretary of State for India : Why the Indian Government, contrary to the terms and legal settlement made with the ancestors of the Government by the Jam Saheb of Nowanagar in 1876, refuse to acknowledge the title of Kumar Shri Ranji sinhji Vibhaji, commonly known as Prince Ranjitsinhji, to the Gadi of Nowanagar ;

Whether a memorial, in which the grounds of Prince Ranjitsinhji's claim to the Gadi in accordance with law and Rajpoot custom, and the terms of the above-mentioned settlement are set forth, was addressed to the Secretary of State in 1898, with a petition for inquiry ;

Why no answer has been returned to the memorial ;

And when one may be expected.

Lord G. Hamilton : I am not aware of any formal or legal settlement under which Kumar Ranjitsinhji has any claim to the state of Nowanagar. But since the matter has formed the subject of a question I propose to state briefly the facts of the case. The late Jam was permitted by the Government of India to disinherit his son by a Mahomedan lady, who was his natural heir. Having thus no natural heir, he selected Kumar Ranjitsinhji as his son by adoption and as his eventual successor on the express understanding that, if any of the Ranis should give birth to a son, the said Ranjitsinhji should have no claim to succeed. In August 1882 one of the recognised wives of the Jam, a Mahomedan lady, gave birth to a son, Kumar Jarwant Singh, and the Jam applied to the Government of India to recognise him as his natural heir and successor.

The Government of India, after full consideration and inquiry, did so, and the Secretary of State confirmed their decision. From that time Kumar Jarwant Singh was treated as the heir, and on the death of the late Jam he succeeded his natural father.

It is true that in 1899 I received, through the Government of India, a memorial from Kumar Ranjitsinhji setting forth his claim and asking for an inquiry ; and on March 10, 1899, I addressed the Government of India, declining to open the decision passed by my predecessors, and requesting them to inform Kumar Ranjitsinhji.

I have ascertained that these orders were passed in due course on to the Government of Bombay, but that as yet, owing to Kumar Ranjitsinhji having left India, they have not been formally communicated to him. This will now be done without delay.

INDIAN PILGRIMS IN ARABIA.

Mr. Yoxall asked the Secretary of State for India : Whether the Governments of Bombay, Bengal, and Madras have represented to the Viceroy of India the serious outrages by brigands to which British Indian pilgrims are subjected when travelling between Jeddah, Mecca, and Medina in Turkish Arabia ; whether the Viceroy has requested the Imperial Government to adopt energetic measures for securing protection for British travellers in Arabia ; what steps have been taken by the India Office to renew the grievances brought to its notice ; and whether, having regard to the facts that 30,000 British and Egyptian pilgrims annually visit the Mahomedan shrines, and that eighty per cent. of the transport service is carried on by British shipping firms, her Majesty's Government will consider the expediency of stationing a gunboat at Jeddah, and increasing the number of armed cavasses at the Consulate for the purpose of accompanying the British caravans travelling in Arabia and protecting the pilgrims from murder, outrage, and robbery.

Lord G. Hamilton said :—The Government of India is, I believe, kept fully informed as to the conditions under which British Indian Mahomedans have to perform their pilgrimage. The Viceroy has made no recent representation to her Majesty's Government on this subject ; but, as was stated by the Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs in this House on June 22, her Majesty's Government have taken, and will continue to take, all steps in their power for the protection of Indian pilgrims. Since then 1,700*l.* has been paid by the Turkish Government to certain British Indian subjects as a compensation for outrages committed by Bedouins during the pilgrimage. A British ship-of-war occasionally visits Jeddah, but I am not disposed to think that would be advisable to adopt the measures suggested in the question. It should be remembered that any direct interference on the part of her Majesty's Government with the Mecca pilgrimage would be distasteful to the Moslem community.

THE SEPARATION OF JUDICIAL AND EXECUTIVE FUNCTIONS.

On Thursday, July 27, Sir William Wedderburn asked the Secretary of State for India : Whether he has received a memorial, signed by Indian judicial authorities of the highest position, urging the separation of judicial from executive functions in the Indian administration ; whether he will state what action he proposes to take on this memorial ; and, whether looking to the fact that the Government of India anticipates a surplus of 4,759,400 rx. for 1898-99, and of 3,932,600 rx. for 1899-1900, the time is opportune from a financial point of view for dealing with a reform which has been long prayed for by the Indian community.

Lord G. Hamilton : The memorial to which the question refers has been received, and I propose to forward it to the Government of India, requesting them to consider it, and to report to me the conclusions at which they may arrive. Until I shall have received their reply, I can say nothing as to the advisability of the proposed change, or as to the views of the people of India on the subject.

THE CHIEF JUSTICESHIP OF MADRAS.

Sir William Wedderburn asked the Secretary of State for India : Whether Mr. Justice S. Subramania Iyer has been appointed to officiate as Chief Justice of Madras ; and, whether there is any legal objection to such appointment being confirmed.

Lord G. Hamilton : My answer to the first question is in the affirmative. As regards the second question, I am advised that Section 2 of the High Courts Act, 24 and 25 Vict. Cap. 104, requires that the person appointed Chief Justice of a High Court (otherwise than in a temporary vacancy under Section 7 of the Act) must be a barrister, a qualification which the officiating Chief Justice does not possess.

THE AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS FOR BENGAL.

Mr. Henry J. Wilson asked the Secretary of State for India : Why the agricultural statistics for Bengal are incomplete or wholly wanting, as stated on page 119 of the Blue Book on Moral and Material Progress in India.

Lord G. Hamilton : Over the greater part of Bengal the land revenue is permanently settled, and the revenue establishments in the interior are slender. Consequently full and accurate agricultural statistics are not, and never have been, available for the province. Where the cadastral survey has been carried out information is being collected. On the page mentioned in the parliamentary paper the only figures absolutely wanting are those relating to live stock and to the irrigated area. Under all other heads approximate figures for Bengal based on the best available information are given.

LAND REVENUE DEFAULTERS.

Sir William Wedderburn asked the Secretary of State for India : Whether the correspondence with the Madras Government regarding land revenue defaulters is now concluded ; and, if so, whether he will lay that correspondence upon the table, as agreed in June 1896.

Lord G. Hamilton : The correspondence is concluded, and I will lay it on the table if the hon. baronet will move for it.

OPIUM SMOKING SHOPS IN CALCUTTA.

Mr. Henry J. Wilson asked the Secretary of State for India : Whether he has any information that opium smoking shops still flourish in Calcutta and carry on an illicit business quite openly ; and, what action he proposes to take in the matter.

Lord G. Hamilton : I have to think the hon. gentleman for the newspaper cutting he sent me, but I have not otherwise received any information that the Calcutta opium smoking shops are carrying on an illicit business quite openly. No licenses for such shops are granted in Calcutta. The subject of the hon. member's question will be brought to the notice of the Government of India.

BRITISH INDIANS IN JAPAN.

Sir William Wedderburn asked the Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs : Whether British Indians are wholly excluded from the benefits of the Treaty of Commerce and Navigation which was entered into between Great Britain and Japan on July 16, 1894, and has recently come into operations ; if so, what are the reasons for this exclusion ; what is now the position since the treaty came into operation of British Indians travelling and trading in Japan ; and whether it is proposed to take any steps to extend the benefits of the treaty to British India.

Mr. Brodrick said : Negotiations are in progress with the Japanese Government for the accession of India to the Treaty of Commerce and Navigation entered into on July 16, 1894, between Great Britain and Japan.

SUGAR BOUNTIES.

On July 27, Mr. Maclean asked the Colonial Secretary whether he had sanctioned a resolution, passed by a majority of five to three of the unofficial members of the Legislative Council of Trinidad, in favour of the imposition of a surtax of ten per cent. on all the imports from countries granting bounties on sugar ; whether the unofficial members of the Legislative Council of Trinidad were nominated by the Crown, and not elected by the people ; whether the total value of imports into the colony from the continent of Europe was only about 200,000*l.* a year ; and what proportion of this amount represented the imports from bounty giving States.

Mr. Chamberlain : The answer to the first paragraph of Mr. Maclean's question is in the negative, and to the next two paragraphs in the affirmative. According to the 1897 returns—the last available—100,000*l.* out of 178,000*l.* comes from bounty-giving States.

THE LIGHTING OF THE RED SEA

Sir J. Fergusson asked the Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs whether the Foreign Office had information that the Porte would at an early period procure the establishment of the four lights so long desired at the southern end of the Red Sea, and if any steps were yet being taken to establish one or more lights in the Gulf of Aden.

Mr. Brodrick : An arrangement has been come to between the Turkish Government and the Turkish Lighthouse Administration for the construction and maintenance of the proposed lights, and in pursuance of this arrangement a scheme of dues on shipping has now been brought forward by the Porte for the concurrence of her Majesty's Government and the other Powers interested. This scheme is inconsistent with the information furnished in reply to my right. hon. friend's question of May 11 last, and her Majesty's Government are considering what answer should be returned to the Turkish proposals. The Government of India have been requested to prepare for the consideration of her Majesty's Government a scheme for the erection of a lighthouse on the island of Socotra.

NOTICES OF MOTION, &c.

Mr. Jeffreys.—To ask the Secretary of State for India : Will he explain why Major Parsons has been promoted by the authorities in Burma to be a deputy commissioner of the first grade over the heads of all other officers in other grades who were senior to Major Parsons, and whether he has sanctioned this action of the Burma authorities. (Friday, July 28.)

Mr. Pickersgill.—To ask the Secretary of State for India : What is the distance between Wano, in the Waziri country (the place to which the baggage train of Mr. Watson, the Indian Government's political officer, was proceeding when attacked by Waziris on July 21), and the western frontier line of British India ; what is the distance between Wano and Dera Ismail Khan ; what is the number and status of Indian Government troops now stationed at or near Wano, and at other points in the Waziri country ; what political and civil officers are being maintained by us in that foreign territory ; and is there any near prospect of these forces and officers being withdrawn from Waziristan, in accordance with the recently indicated policy of the Government to reduce our occupation of Afghan tribal territory ? Monday, July 31.)

Mr. Pickersgill.—To ask the Secretary of State for India, Whether it is in contemplation to establish a Chief Court in Burma ; and whether, before that step is taken, an opportunity will be afforded to this House to pronounce upon the desirability of establishing a High Court instead of a Chief Court in that country. (Monday, July 31.)

Mr. James Campbell.—To ask the Secretary of State for India : If he is yet able to give a reply to the complaint submitted on behalf of the Church of Scotland as to difficulties experienced in several instances by Presbyterian chaplains of the Forces in India in obtaining the use of Government churches for public worship. (Tuesday, Aug. 1.)

Sir Mancherjee Bhownaggree (on going into Committee on East India Revenue Accounts).—To move That this House highly approves of the policy advocated by his Excellency Lord Curzon of Kedleston to further the development of industrial and technical education in the Indian Empire, and trusts that immediate practical effect will be given to that policy by the establishment of scientific and technical departments in the existing sch

THE SITUATION IN EUROPE.

THE CONGRESS OF PEACE.

DUM-DUM BULLETS.

THE Peace Conference met at The Hague on July 21 in plenary session under the presidency of M. de Staal, in order to place the final seal upon the labours of the First Committee.

The first point in M. van Karnebeek's report, says a Reuter telegram, dealing with the prohibition of the dropping of explosives from balloons was agreed to unanimously.

The second point, referring to the prohibition of projectiles emitting asphyxiating gases was agreed to by all the Powers except Great Britain and the United States. The abstention of these two Powers, however, renders the agreement of the remainder valueless.

The third point, dealing with expanding bullets, occupied the greater part of the sitting, chiefly owing to the fact that their prohibition would exclude the use of Dum-Dum and other similar projectiles.

Sir Julian Pauncefote expressed his regret that the plenary sitting had been summoned so suddenly. The British Government had intended to make a statement regarding the Dum-Dum bullets, but as he (Sir Julian) had only received notice of to-day's sitting yesterday evening, he had not had time to obtain it.

At the British delegate's suggestion, the minutes of the sitting will be left open for the British statement when it arrives.

Mr. White, the first United States delegate, delivered an important speech, opposing the prohibition of such bullets as the Dum-Dum, with the specific definitions contained in the proposal laid before the Conference.

Captain Crozier (United States) proposed to substitute the following for the proposal in question: "The use should be prohibited of bullets which inflict unnecessarily cruel wounds, such as explosive bullets and in general every kind of bullets, exceeding the limits necessary to put a man immediately hors de combat."

A long discussion ensued as to whether a vote should be taken on the original proposal or on Captain Crozier's substitution, the latter being finally chosen. Sir Julian Pauncefote said that he agreed to the wording proposed by Captain Crozier, but on a vote being taken it was rejected by seventeen votes against eight.

The proposal as it stood in M. von Kanebeek's report was then adopted, all the delegates voting for it, except those of Great Britain and the United States, who voted against it, and the Portuguese delegates, who abstained from voting.

The remainder of the report was afterwards agreed to.

On July 22 the Third Committee met, under the presidency of M. Bourgeois. The Greek and Servian delegates announced that they were authorised to agree to the Articles dealing with International Commissions of Inquiry with the amendments made at the preceding sitting. The Rumanian delegate asked, on behalf of his Government, for a fresh modification in Article 9, and was supported by Sir Julian Pauncefote and Count Nigra.

The Article, thus amended, says "Reuter," was finally adopted unanimously, except for one adverse vote (Servia) and one abstention (Turkey). The Servian delegate explained that he had been authorised to vote for Article 9 as modified at the preceding sitting, but not with the fresh amendment now made. He had, however, no doubt that the Servian Government would approve the new wording, which is as follows:—"Article 9. In disputes of an international character, involving neither a country's honour nor essential interests, and arising from a divergency of opinion on points of fact, the signatory Powers deem it advisable that parties which have not been able to come to an agreement by diplomatic means shall institute, as far as circumstances may permit, an International Commission of Inquiry, whose aim it will be to facilitate the solution of these disputes by clearing up the questions of fact by means of an impartial and conscientious examination."

After agreeing to the second reading of the five Articles dealing with the Commission of Enquiry, the Committee adopted successively, with some slight verbal modifications only, Articles 37 to 50, which alone remained to be dealt with.

The Arbitration Scheme was then adopted as a whole, the Arbitration Committee thus bringing its labours to a successful conclusion.

At the termination of the debate the President thanked the members of the Examining Committee, especially Baron d'Estournelles, the secretary, and M. Descamps, the reporter, for their valuable assistance.

Count Nigra, acting as spokesman for his colleagues, expressed the gratitude of the Assembly towards M. Bourgeois, the president, who had directed the sessions with distinction, authority, impartiality, and a conciliatory spirit, and had rendered great and valuable service in the work in which they had all collaborated. The Count's speech was unanimously applauded.

THE FINAL ACT.

The following is the copy of the Final Act of the Conference as finally approved at the meeting of the full Conference on July 25. It is entitled "Final Act of the International Conference of Peace."

The International Conference of Peace, convoked by the lofty sentiment of humanity of his Majesty the Emperor of All the Russias, has met, upon the invitation of the Government of her Majesty the Queen of Holland, at the Royal Palace in the Woods on May 18, 1899. The following Powers have taken part in the Conference, for which they have designated the delegates named as under. (Here follow the names of all the delegates accredited to the Conference.) In a series of meetings held from May 18 to July, at which the aforesaid delegates have been constantly animated by a desire to realise in the largest possible measure the generous aspirations of the august initiator of the Conference, and of the intentions of their Governments, the Conference has drawn up for submission to the signatory plenipotentiaries the text of the Conventions and Declarations hereafter enumerated and annexed to the present Act:—

A Convention for the peaceful settlement of international disputes.

A Convention concerning the laws and customs of land warfare.

A Convention for the adaptation to maritime war of the principles of the Geneva Convention of Aug. 22, 1864.

Conventions concerning (1) the prohibition of the throwing of projectiles or of explosives from on high from balloons or by other similar means; (2) the prohibition of the use of projectiles which have for their only end the diffusion of asphyxiating or deleterious gases; (3) the prohibition of the use of bullets which expand or flatten easily in the human body, such as bullets with a hard jacket or envelope which does not cover entirely the kernel, or which is provided with incisions.

The last two prohibitions were carried with only two dissentients, England and America.

Obeying the same inspirations, the Conference has adopted unanimously the following resolution:—"The Conference considers that the limitation of military charges, which at the present moment weigh upon the world, is greatly to be desired for the increase of the material and moral well-being of humanity."

The Conference has besides expressed the following opinions:—

"First: The Conference, taking into consideration the preliminary steps taken by the Federal Government of Switzerland for the revision of the Convention of Geneva, expresses the resolution that it ought shortly to proceed to the summoning of a Special Conference having for its end the revision of that Convention." This was unanimously voted.

"Secondly: The Conference resolves that the question of the rights and duties of neutrals should be inscribed on the programme of an early Conference.

"Thirdly: The Conference resolves that the questions relating to rifles and naval cannon, such as those that have been discussed by it, should be studied by the Governments with a view to arriving at an understanding concerning the employment of new types and calibres.

"Fourthly: The Conference resolves that the Governments, taking into consideration the proposals made at the Conference, should study the possibility of an agreement concerning the limitation of military and naval forces and of the war budgets.

"Fifthly: The Conference resolves that the proposal to declare the inviolability of private property on land and sea should be referred to the examination of a future Conference."

"Sixthly: The Conference resolves that the proposal to settle the question of the bombardment of ports, towns, and villages by naval forces should be sent for examination to a future Conference."

The last five resolutions have been unanimously voted, with the exception of some abstentions in testimony whereof the respective plenipotentiaries have signed this Act and have affixed their seals.

Executed at the Hague, July 1899, in one copy, which will be deposited with the Minister of Foreign Affairs, by whom copies certified as correct will be delivered to all the Governments represented at the Conference.

The final Act of the Conference, summarising the results of two months' incessant discussion, was adopted with an astonishing absence of any dispute, says the correspondent of the "Manchester Guardian." The shadow of the Pope threatened trouble—the Pope and President Kruger. These spectres are not yet quite exorcised, and were evoked by the proposal to make the Convention open to subsequent adhesion by other Powers not represented at this Conference.

Sir Julian Pauncefote was instructed by his Government to oppose permission being given to any other Powers to adhere. Italy supported the interdict. There was a warm discussion for an hour, and a private conclave of delegates was terminated by Sir Julian Pauncefote promising to telegraph for fresh instructions. The secret of this objection to allow the Pope and the Transvaal to adhere to the Convention on arbitration. A probable solution is that the rules of war and the Geneva Convention will be made open to all; but to the Arbitration Convention no Power will be admitted if one of the signatories objects. The American delegates are strong against allowing the Pope to join the Arbitration Convention.

The interesting question of the right to destroy the shore end of cables in war time was raised by England on July 25. Denmark had succeeded in including the destruction of submarine cables near the shore as a measure permissible in war times, but an indemnity must be paid when peace is proclaimed. England objected to sign the Convention unless this clause is struck out. The reason for this objection was the impossibility of limiting the claims for an indemnity. To cut one inch out of a 3,000-mile cable destroys the value of the whole cable. The indirect claims for business losses due to the interruption of the cable are incalculable. Denmark reluctantly gave way.

England votes against the prohibition of asphyxiating gases and Dum-Dum bullets, and abstains from voting on the resolutions recommending conferences on the rights and duties of neutrals, the bombardment of seaports, and the inviolability of private property at sea in war time. She also abstains from the resolution recommending the study of rifles and naval guns with a view to an international agreement.

The Conventions are left open to be signed till Dec. 31. After that date no signature can be received, but any State wishing to give its adhesion to any Convention may do so in conformity with the stipulations of the Convention in question. An arrangement has been come to with regard to the difficulty raised by the Americans on the subject of Article 27 of the arbitration scheme. The Article will not be modified, but the Americans will make a declaration by which it will remain well understood that, in none of its parts shall the Arbitration Convention impose an obligation upon America of interfering in European affairs, or upon Europe of interfering in purely American questions.

THE RESULTS OF THE CONGRESS.

With reference to the results of the Congress the correspondent of the *Times* writes:—

There is quite a buoyant tone among the delegates as what Sir Julian Pauncefote described to me as the unhoped-for result of the Conference. He is of opinion that even the work done in Commission No. 1 will not be without beneficial consequences. As Sir Julian Pauncefote says everybody knew long before the Conference assembled that disarmament was out of the question. There can therefore, be no disappointment on that score. But, together with other distinguished members of the Conference, he believes it will be difficult to continue arming on the same scale as before. The proceedings in Commission No. 1 are calculated to produce a powerful impression on public feeling throughout the world which will tell against exaggerated armaments, and perhaps some years hence another Conference will be able to deal with the question of the limitation of armaments.

Sir Julian Pauncefote considers that Commission No. 2 has done invaluable work with the revised declaration of the Brussels Conference and the extension of the Red Cross to maritime warfare. Some of the most distinguished jurists of the time have worked in collaboration at the revision and completion of the laws of war. The result of their labours will not provide a basis for rules that will in future be put in force in time of war by all civilised nations. The extension of the Geneva Convention to maritime warfare will admit of ambulance ships, saving life during naval engagements without interfering with the operations of fleets in action. But the greatest gain for the civilised world through the Peace Conference at The Hague is undoubtedly what has been done to promote arbitration, and in particular the permanent international Court, the initiative of which is so largely due to Sir Julian Pauncefote himself. It is observed sometimes that arbitration existed before the Conference, and was in frequent application. But, as was sagaciously remarked by the American delegate, Mr. Seth Low, electricity existed long before telegraphy, telephones, and motor cars, but it was its permanent application that first developed its full value. Sir Julian Pauncefote considers that now that a permanent Court will be opened arbitration will become general, and will thus effect a complete reform in international diplomacy. Previously when arbitration was proposed it took a long time to find suitable arbitrators, and there was much delay in the preliminaries. Now everything will be ready in advance, and the cost will be exceedingly moderate. When the idea of creating a Court of Arbitration was mooted on former occasions, the objection was that there must be permanent judges in receipt of large salaries. In the present scheme the whole cost of the central bureau will scarcely exceed 2000*l*., so be met by the signatory States, so that each of them will have but an insignificant fraction to pay.

Sir Julian Pauncefote, like many other delegates, firmly believes that there will be a powerful current of public opinion in favour of arbitration now that a prompt and practical form of application has been provided for it. The States themselves, when a conflict arises, will no more turn their backs on arbitration than a hungry man will fail to enter a restaurant he sees where good fare at a cheap rate awaits him. Some people may be inclined to think that the confidence of the delegates themselves in the future of arbitration as codified by the Conference at The Hague is due to *amour propre d'auteur*; in other words, to their having had a hand in it. Personally, I am convinced that such is not at all the case. I would venture to suggest that, the eminent diplomatists and authorities on international law who have contributed to the task of the Conference being themselves well pleased with the result, the outside world is likely to be rewarded if it will only have a little patience and see how arbitration works.

THE SERVICES AT HOME.

INDIA OFFICE JULY, 28.

ARRIVALS REPORTED IN LONDON.

Col S L Jacob, B	Capt N C Taylor
Lieut-Col D Robertson, C S I B	Capt F W G Wadeson
	Capt W W G Griffiths
Capt C H D Ryder, B	Lieut F W Hawks
Lieut C B Thornhill, B	Lieut E W M Walker
Mr J J R Overton, B	Lieut A G Ames
Mr W G Cole, B	Lieut R E A Hamilton
Mr J H L Patterson, B	Lieut C V Keyes
Mr B Hawkins, M	Lieut J G Jennings
Major H S P Davies	Sub-Lieut R B L Fitzwilliams, R I M
Capt D F Stuart	

PERMITTED TO RETURN.

Lieut-Col D F Barry, IMS, B	Mr W Drew, B
	Mr H Groves, B
Major A R W Sedgefield, IMS, B	Mr C G Uenne, B
	Mr W Troup, B
Mr J P Thompson, B Cov	Mr E L R Thornton, M Cov
Mr R L Harris, B Cov	
Mr R H Brereton, B Cov	Mr R W Bickle, M
Mr A Mayne, B Cov	Mr L C Swiffe, Bo Cov
Mr E J Kitts, B Cov	Mr C R Roper, Bo Cov
Mr F B Taylor, B Cov	Mr ASM Ritchie, Bo
Mr J E M Robinson, B	Capt H D Watson
Mr G F Prevost, B	Capt G A Dale
Mr A F H Comber, B	Lieut E F Orton
Mr F W M Scott, B	Lieut E G Jones
Mr P P Dease, B	Lieut F H Goldthorpe
Mr C A Munro, B	Lieut G L S Ward
Mr G W Dick-Laude, B	

EXTENSIONS OF LEAVE.

Major A R W Sedgefield, I M S, B 2 mo M C	Mr P P Dease, B 2 mo furl (cancels permission to return advised in the last week's list).
Capt N E Perkins, B furl to April 8, 1900	Mr C A Munro, B 4 days' extraordinary leave
Mr H C A Conybeare, B Cov furl to April 22, 1900	Mr H R James, B 3 mo furl
Mr V A Scowell, B Cov 2 mo extraordinary leave on M C	Mr C G N Clogstoun, M 6 mo MC
Mr E J Kitts, B Cov 1 week's furl	Mr A S Moriarty, Bo Cov privilege leave commuted to furl on M C for 9 mo subject to confirmation
Mr A F H Comber, B 7 days' extraordinary leave	
Mr F W M Scott, B furl to Nov 20, 1899	Mr J J Heaton, Bo leave on M C for 1 year commuted to furlough private affairs for 1 year and 130 days
Mr L B Goad, B privilege leave commuted to leave on M C for 6 mo subject to confirmation	Lieut-Col D W R Barr, CSI 14 days
Mr J A Bridges, B 1 mo M C	Major P B Lindsell, till Sept 10 1900
Mr E S D Pereira, B 2 mo furl	Capt L H Close, till arrival of transport Simla October 1899.
Mr D M Lister, B 6 mo extraordinary leave on M C	Capt E L Sullivan, 4 mo
Mr C C Swetenham, B Privilege leave commuted to leave on M C for 9 mo	Capt C A W Ford, 2 mo
	Lieut T J Bolland, 2 mo
	Lieut J D Reece, 3 mo

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

SQUADRON ORDERS.

Bombay, 12th August, 1899.

There will be Tent pegging on the Cooperage, on Tuesday morning 15th August, from 7 a.m.

There will be drill for Recruits in the Town Hall on Tuesday on 15th instant, from 5-30 p.m.

T. W. CUFFE, Captain,
Commanding B. L. H.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR A. K. LESLIE, COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 14th August, 1899.

1. Extract from letter from Government of India Military Department, dated Simla 20th June, 1899:—

The Government of India sanction the formation of a reserve company to be attached to the B. V. A.

The following recommendations have been made and approved by the Government of India.

(i) That only Europeans who have served 5 years as efficients in a Volunteer Artillery corps or who have passed through the ranks of the R. A. or R. N. be enrolled.

(ii) That no drills be compulsory but that every member must attend the annual gun target practice of the active corps or of the reserve company should Government decide to allot it ammunition.

In accordance with the above, there will be a meeting of those interested at the B. V. A. Club, Apollo Bunder to-day (Monday) the 14th inst. at 9 p.m. for the purpose of enrolling members, electing an officer and settling details in connection with the company.

2. There will be a lecture by the Adjutant on Coast Defence and Gunnery, at the Club, to-morrow (Tuesday), at 6-45 p.m.

By Order,
A. J. PEILE, Captain, R. A.,
Adjutant, B. V. A.

HIGH COURT.—AUGUST 14.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice B. TYABJEE.

To speak to the Minutes of Decree.

410-98—Jacob Elias Sassoon and others vs Nassarbhoy Caramsey and others—Dikshit and D. and K B Mehta.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Cause.

683-98—Chitnis M and M—Mathilda vs The Administrator General of Bombay—Little and Co.

For trial of an Issue.

232-98—Nanu and H—Bai Jamni widow vs The B B and C I Railway Co—Crawford and Co.

Long Causes.

236-98—Chitnis M and M—Narondas Pragjee vs Manecksahoo and another—Craigie L and O—Matubai and J.

53-98—Crawford B and Co—Darabji Bomanji Mody vs Sorabjee Nowrojee Lawyer and another—Hiralal M and M.

376-98—Craigie L and O—Manekvahu vs Kursondas Pragjee and others—Matubhai and J. and Coltein M and M.

291 and 295-98—Crawford B and Co—The Sassoon S and W Co, Ld vs Erakshaw Dinshaw—Ardeshir H and D.

405-98—Tyabjee D and Co—Aisha bibee vs Bayabibi and others—Payne G and S and J Pearce.

425-98—Franji and D—Oomer bin Awad Sultan Nawaz J vs Alibhoy Jeevanjee and others—Nanu and H.

505-98—Nanu and H—Alibhoy Jeevanjee and others vs Oomer bin Awad Sultan Nawaz Jang B—Framjee and D.

721-98—Sorabjee and J for pauper—Kalkashing Jayramshing Pardhi vs Lalljee Futoo and others—K B Mehta and Tyabjee D and Co.

422-98—S. Mody for pauper—Hassam Cassum vs Hajee alias Adusa and others—Framjee and D.

448-98—King and Co—Fatehalli Alloobhai and others vs Thakersey Rawjee and others—Muljee and R.

290-97—Pirojsa D and Co—Bai Pursan and others vs The B B and C I Railway Co—Crawford B and Co.

171-97—Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy Pagdiwalla vs The Societe General Mercantile of Paris and another—Craigie L and O, and B M and M.

517-98—Maganlal and Co—Hookumjee Bhootajee vs Ramlal Meghraj and others—Bhaishanker and K.

485-98—Matubhai and J—Manmohandas Dayaldass vs Narrondas Calliandas and others—Crawford B and Co and Craigie L and O.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice CROWE.)

For Dismissal.

168-99—Chitnis M and M—C A Turner vs Pestonji Nuserwanji Musani—Pestonji R and K.

Long Causes.

306-98—Ardeshir H and D—Datoobhoy Hassum and others vs Vally Mahomed Rahimtulla and others—Thakurdas D and Co. Part heard.

616-95—Mansukhlal D and J—Purshotamdas Manzaldas Nathoobhoy vs Vithaldas Ramdas and another—Edgelow G and W.

653-97—Craigie L and O—Charles Agnew Turner vs Narayen Vitual Vaidya and others—K J Mantri; and Sorabjee and J.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice RUSSELL.)

For Judgement on Judges Summons.

630-97—Ardeshir H and D—Jamsetjee Jeejibhoy Pagdiwalla vs The Societe General Mercantile of Paris and another—Craigie L and O, and B M and M.

233-98—Craigie L and O—Ferdinand Mutuceries vs Jamsetjee Jejbhoy Pardiwalla—Ardeshir H and D.

Testamentary Suit for Judgment.

4-99—Daphtary and Ferreira—Hassam Samuel Kehimkar vs Supprabai and Tarabai—Payne G and S.

86-97—Crawford B and Co—Rahimtoola Khairaj and others vs Shamrao Vandurang and others—S P J A, and Little and Co. Part heard.

674-97—Wadia and G—Girdhardas Ganshamdas vs Jeewandas Vandrawandas—Little and Co.

110-98—Framjee and Framjee Dorabjee vs Chandulal Khushaljee—Tyabjee D and Co.

142-98—Wadia and G—Pursotum Shewji vs Khatao Dodhor and another—Bhaishanker and K.

459-99—Bhaishanker and K—Khatao Dodhor vs Purshotum Shewjee—Wadia and G.

614-98—Sorabji and J—Fuckroon Khan alias Fuckroo Meya bin Hajee Khan Doctor vs Mahomed Hossein bin Hajee Abdul Cadar Nowrung and others—Payne G and S.

472-98—Little and Co—Anandrao Vinayek and others vs Luxumon Govind—King and Co.

Testamentary Suits.

13-99—Little and C—Valbai widow vs Tejpal Veeram and others—Nanu and H.

14-99—Bicknell M and M—Dharamsey Laljee vs Motibai—Sorabjee and J.

6-98—Bhaishanker and K—Kesorbai alias Sakarbai vs Dewjee Moorarjee—Tyabjee D and Co.

15-99—Jehangir and F—Motibai widow vs Dossabhoy Muncherjee Dirowalla—A F Turner.

33-97—Nanu and H—Vasun Muljee Sakarbhai vs Valjee Harriram—Payne G and S.

6-99—Mathubhai and J—Hiralal Pitamberdas vs Gangadar Ramdas—K J Mantri.

8-79—Captain and V—Gooculdas Sakarlal and others vs Shamji Gaella—Hiralal M and M.

16-97—Crawford and Co—Premjee Thaker cy vs Narondas Ruttonsey and others—Craigie L and O.

In the challenge recently held the following minor candidates so acquitted themselves as to be recommended for Queen's scholarships:—E. W. Lateclaypon, from Mr. Hussey's, Folkestone; R. G. Gardner, from Mr. Oldham's, Eastbourne; E. A. T. Taylor, from Mr. Allen's Temple Grove; J. S. Lewis, from Mr. Stallard's, Hampstead; G. W. Phillips, town boy, A. T. Coleby, ditto; E. W. D. Colt-Williams, ditto; F. M. Maxwell, from Mr. Robinson's, Godalming; G. Cooper-Willis, town boy; A. G. R. Henderson, from Felsted School; B. G. obb, from Mr. Helbert's, Winchester; O. H. Walters, from Mr. Stallard's, Hampstead. Bishop Thomas Exhibitions of 30*l*. were awarded to M. Shearman and O. C. Chapman, both of Westminster School; and Bishop Williams Exhibitions of 20*l*. to H. Scott, from Mr. Egerton's, Somerset Street; G. R. J. Radcliffe, from Mr. Underhill's, Warwick Road; H. T. Tizard, from Miss Selby's, Surbiton Hill; and the Lord Burghley Exhibition of 20*l*. to H. F. Saunders, Westminster School.

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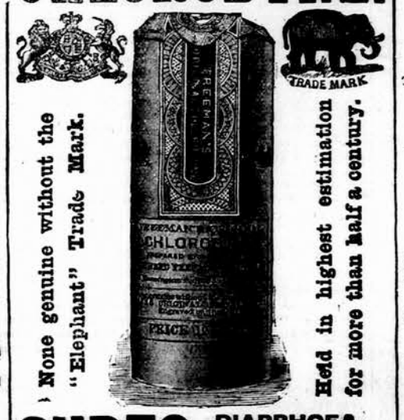

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	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.
25	11 8 0	25	15 7 0	25	13 13 0
30	12 12 0	30	18 6 0	30	16 0 0
35	14 3 0	35	22 13 0	35	19 1 0
40	16 1 0	40	30 1 0	40	23 10 0

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TOTAL CLAIMS Paid.....	„ 36,076,476

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	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.
25	143 1 0	25	197 8 0	25	198 7 0
30	156 6 0	30	209 8 0	30	232 10 0
35	173 11 0	35	224 10 0	35	289 0 0
40	195 9 0	40	242 15 0	40	384 15 0

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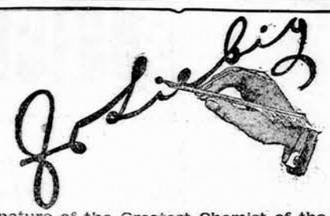

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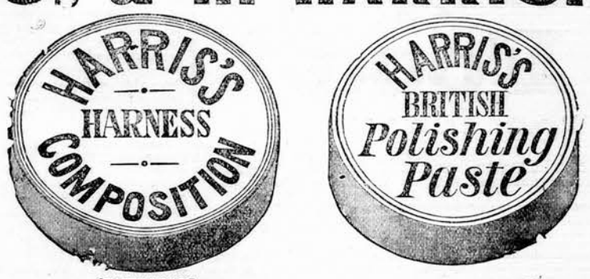

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